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SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

he Illustrious Defendant Further Cross-Examined—Mr. Fullerton Drives the Questions Home with Unmerciful Vigor—The Witness Remembers Nothing Specially Bearing on the Matters in Issue Till the Close, When He is Led to an Important Admission.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Brooklyn City ourt had a full compliment of auditors to-ay, and when the doors were closed against rther admission, the corridors remained rowded. Mr. Fullerton, of the counsel for ilton, arrived early, and was followed soon terward by Mr. Beecher, accompanied by his ife and sons. The court being opened in rm, Mr. Beecher took the stand and his cross-amination was resumed.

Witness testified that on the first of January sent an explicit denial to Tilton of the arge of undue solicitations, said he had ever intended to injure him in his family re-tions or in his business and asked his for-veness. This charge was not referred to on e third of January, the conversation being nfined to the alienation of Mrs. Tilton's af-ctions.

Witness added: I can now recollect many con-ersations with Mrs. Tilton, in which I said ings I ought not to have said if I had known e effect they would have had; I spoke to her her family, my books and letters, and a riety of other things; I don't recall anything Mrs. Tilton's conduct that would indicate overweening affection.

On the 2d of January, 1871, I wrote a letter to enry C. Bowen at Moulton's and my own sug-t: it grew out of the conversation on the of January. My object was to disabuse his nd of the impression I had made on him ith stories about Tilton: it was not for the rpose of reinstating Tilton in his lost posi-on.

Q. Well, Mr. Beecher, how did it happen, if u were so overwhelmed with grief on the st, when you dictated or made the sug-stions to Moulton which caused him to rite the letter—the letter of apology—when u were walking up and down the room in ch mental agony and distress, weeping pro-sely, thinking you were about to lose your tellect because of what you had done to lton—how did it happen that, on the next y, when you wrote that letter to Bowen, u did not manifest any of that feeling? Can u explain that? A. I was writing to Henry Bowen in the one case; I was talking to ilton's representative in the other.

Q. Let me read this letter: "Brooklyn, nuary 1, 1871. My Dear Mr. Bowen—Since I w you last Tuesday I have reason to think at the only cases of which I spoke to you in gard to Tilton were exaggerated in being re-rted to me, and I should be unwilling to ve anything I said, though it was but little, eigh on your mind in a matter so important his welfare. I am informed by one on ose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, d who has the means of forming an opinion tter than any of us, that he knows the whole atter about Mrs. —— and that the stories are t true and that the same is the case with the her stories. I do not wish any reply. I ought it only due to justice that I should say much." You didn't even want a reply from owen? A. I did not, it seems.

Q. Did you not want to learn whether you d remove from his mind any impression you d made by what you had said to him? A. I n't recollect that I did.

Q. Did not you care? A. I don't recollect it came to my mind.

Q. Did not you care whether the letter had ected its object? A. I don't recollect that I d any consideration of that kind.

Q. What good did you expect that letter to Tilton? A. To take away the strength of atever force there was in my statement to owen.

know Frank Carpenter, and have a slight collection of a conversation with him. I re-ember walking either to my house or Mr. oulton's with Carpenter, either on Sunday Friday afternoon. [Witness was shown ex-bit No. 49.] I think this is in my hand-iting; I do not remember.

Q. What statement does this letter refer to? I presume the committee referred to was e Investigating Committee of Plymouth urch. I think you are altogether on the ong track, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—But I intend to get you on to e right track.

Witness—I think this letter was written at oulton's house when he was present, and at s suggestion. When I drew the paper of ly 15th I cannot say if I remember what the arge was against me. Nothing ever came of s paper, and it was prepared as a sug-stion. This statement was only the grounds the difficulty presented to the committee. prepared no statement before this that I re-ember, and I suppose exhibit No. 49 refers to is statement. It was prepared only for my nsideration and I made no objection to it t I recall. My impression is that Moulton d, "Let me take this and show it to Tilton." do not remember that he took it; I do not all that I took it. [Shown note.] I do not member what this letter was written for; o not think it was in relation to this matter.

Q. Now, I read here from this exhibit 49: "I ve been, through years, acting as though I ve been wronged, but was under the impu-tion that I have not been wronged." Did u learn that from Theodore Tilton? A. arn what?

Q. What I have read. A. That is how I got at sentence and put it in that card.

Q. Did you learn that for years he had been ting as if wronged and was under the impu-tion that he was the injurer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I read again: "I learn from a friend that r. Beecher has reversed this and done me stice." From whom did you get that senti-ent or idea? A. I got pretty nearly the whole it from Moulton.

Q. I will read further: "I am willing, should consent, to drop the whole matter and set-this painful domestic difficulty, which ould never have been made public, finally d decidedly." Were you willing that eodore Tilton should make such a state-ent, and were you willing to settle the diffi-lty in that way? A. After the committee s appointed?

Q. No. I am asking you a specific question. ay, were you willing to settle the difficulty that way? A. I was not willing that the fficulty should be settled in any other way an by an investigation, which should be set-d by the committee.

Q. And you were unwilling that it should settled in this way? A. No, sir.

Q. Then why did you not state it to Moulton? Because it was not a matter of discussion.

Q. Then why did you not say to him, "No, r; I am not willing to have it settled in this ay?" A. Because I had lost confidence in his neralship.

Q. Well, if you had lost confidence in his neralship you were willing to put in writing hat he dictated? A. My impression is that I id I should be perfectly willing to have it to an investigating committee.

Q. You thought you gave him that to show Theodore Tilton? A. To show to Theodore ilton or anybody else.

Q. Were you willing to agree to it? A. I was ot willing to agree to it.

Q. And you gave to him the supposition that u were willing to agree to it? A. I was only illing to settle in the way of an investigation.

Q. Had he not complete confidence in your ord, and did he not believe that you were illing to agree to it? A. That I cannot tell.

Q. Tell me this, sir: Were you willing, in our way, to accept to those terms of settle-ent at the time that paper was drawn? A. I as not, if it implied a lack of investigation.

Q. I call your attention now to the letters of ebruary 7. I wish you would state, Mr. eecher, what preceded the writing of these tters which caused them to be written? A. ell, sir, the question of the establishment of ilton in his business was the question upper-ost in our minds—largely to the restoration harmony and peace and comfort in his fam-y. I had learned through Moulton that his ife was not doing her part and that he was ubject, aside from all other harassments and xieties, to be received with sullen looks and istressful complaints at home, and that Mrs. ilton had said that Tilton and Moulton and I ere consulting together for the interest of ilton, but leaving her out, and that it was in-ispensably necessary, he thought, that there ould be some efforts brought to bear on her, at she might take her share in the rebuilding f the family affairs, and my influence with her as invoked in order to lead her to feel that oulton, who counseled me, was a good coun-elor for her likewise. On that suggestion and that consideration the letters were written.

Q. At that time were you laboring under an pression that you had won the lady's affec-ons? A. Yes.

Q. Was anything said as to the feeling which ilton entertained toward you at that time? . I don't recollect.

Q. Were there not to be three letters written at day? A. There were.

Q. By whom were they to be written? A. I as to write one (a letter to be shown to Til-on) and Tilton, I understood, and Moulton ere to write one also.

Q. To be shown to whom? A. I don't recol-ect about it.

Q. Why, was it not to be shown to you? A. I resumed so, but I did not distinctly know bout it. Naturally I knew what my letters eant better than his.

Q. I am not talking about what the letters eant; I am talking about the agreement to rite the letters. You were to write one? A. was to write two.

Q. One to Mrs. Tilton? A. One to Mrs. Tilton nd one to Mr. Moulton.

Q. Tilton was to write one to come to you? . He was to write one to go to Moulton.

Q. Very well. Now were there three letters ritten? A. I understood so, sir; my two were.

Q. Did you see the third one? A. I cannot ay whether I saw it at that time or heard it hat time; I have seen it.

Q. How soon after that time did you see it? . I cannot say.

Q. Did you see it after that? A. I cannot say.

Q. Did you see it at the time it was written? . I don't think I did.

Q. You will not swear you did not see it? A. cannot, really.

Q. Was it not shown to you February 27, 1871? . I don't recollect that it was.

Q. I will read it and see if it will refresh our recollection. "Brooklyn, February 7, 871. My Very Dear Friend—In several conver-ations with me you have asked about my eelings toward Mr. Beecher, and yesterday ou said the time had come when you would ike to receive from me an expression of them n writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, hat notwithstanding the great suffering hich he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, hall discountenance every project, by whom-oever proposed, for any exposure of his se-ret to the public, and (if I know myself at all) hall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I ould have him in similar circumstances act oward me. I ought to add that your own ood offices in this case have led me to a higher oral feeling than I might otherwise ave reached. Ever yours affection-ately, Theodore Tilton. To Frank Moulton." Now, don't you remember that that letter as shown to you by Moulton at or about the ime it was written? A. I do not, sir; I hardly hink it was.

Q. Well, I call your attention to the letter hat you wrote to Moulton on that day: "Feb-uary 7, 1871. My Dear Mr. Moulton—I am glad o send you a book which you will relish, or hich a man on a sick bed ought to relish. I ish I had more like it and that I could send ou one every day—not as a repayment of your reat kindness to me, for that can never be re-aid—not even by the love which I give you reely. Many, many friends has God raised up o me, but to no one of them has he even given he opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is mplicit. You have also proved yourself Theo-lore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look own on three unhappy creatures that more eed a friend than these? Is it not an intima-ion of God's intent of mercy to all, that each ne of these has in you a tried and proved riend? But only in you are we three united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by our kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth and could be made friends again! Theodore will ave the hardest task in such a case, but has e not proven himself capable of the noblest hings?" Now, Mr. Beecher, at that time this harge of improper solicitation was still rest-ng upon you, was it not? A. No, sir; I don't hink it was; certainly it was not urged.

Q. I did not ask that. Had Theodore Tilton taken it back? A. I don't think that he had, by any formal act, taken it back.

Q. Answer my question. Had he taken the charge back? A. His wife had.

Q. Had he taken it back? I am not asking about what his wife had done. A. He had not made it.

Q. Did he not make a charge on the 30th? A. He made it on the statement of his wife.

Q. Oh! he did not make it on his own account? A. He made it on her authority.

Q. Did you regard it simply as a charge made by Mrs. Tilton? A. I certainly did.

Q. And any such charge of Tilton is not a charge made by him? A. He repeated it to me from her.

Q. Did you not understand him as making that charge on his own behalf against you? A. I don't know about that; I supposed the charge to be as she had written.

Q. On the 7th of February did you suppose that he then believed in the charge? A. I could not tell about that; he certainly did not by word or conduct.

Q. One moment. I am not talking about what he did by word or conduct, but did you believe on the 7th of February, when you wrote that letter, that he still believed in that charge? It is yes or no. It is either you believed or you did not. A. Well, I don't think it is yes or no.

Q. Well, it does not seem to be anything else yet. A. Will you be kind enough to state the question again so that I may see precisely the limits of it.

Q. On the 7th of February, 1871, when you wrote to Moulton that Theodore would have the hardest task in such a case, and alleged that he had proved himself capable of the noblest things, did you not then suppose that he rested under the belief that you had made improper advances to his wife? A. I doubted whether he believed any such thing as that.

Q. It was a mere matter of doubt? A. All that was a matter of doubt and fluctuation.

Q. Did you believe at that time that he thought that you had made improper advances to his wife? A. I didn't think that he did believe so.

Q. At that time? A. At that time.

Q. How did you suppose then, at that time, that the impression or belief had been removed from his mind? A. By the good offices of Moulton.

Q. He did not tell you that he did not believe it? A. No.

Q. One moment. Mr. Moulton had not told you that he did not believe it? A. I don't recall that he ever made a specific denial.

Q. Give us the best of your judgment? A. He did not believe it at that time, because Moulton and he were willing to go into co-operation with me in a manner which implied infamy if they believed it. [Subdued applause.]

Q. Is that the only reason? A. That is enough.

Q. Hence you said nothing about it? A. Of course I did not.

Q. You did not ask Tilton whether he believed it or not? A. Of course I did not.

Q. And without knowing whether the impression was removed from Mr. Tilton's mind or not, you wrote that letter? A. I wrote that letter.

Q. And without knowing whether the impression was removed from Tilton's mind? A. Without knowing in any such sense as we know a philosophical proposition or a mathematical.

Q. Yes. Well, did you come to a conclusion, at that time, whether he made originally the charge in good faith or not? A. I had reason to believe earlier—

Q. No! No! Mr. Beecher. Did you believe, at that time, that he made the original charge in good faith or not? A. Well, Mr. Fullerton, the difficulty in answering your questions is not that I am unwilling, but the particular way in which you frame your questions when you ask me to give an affirmative or negative answer to a consideration that had no existence.

Q. Had no existence? A. Yes: trains of thought which would perhaps arise or did not, and if they did, arose only as speculations and passed away.

Q. Well, can't you say so? A. I have tried to once or twice.

Q. Whatever you try to say, Mr. Beecher, you generally say. Now, I put the question again. On the seventh of February, 1871, when you wrote this letter, did you then suppose that the original charge of Theodore Tilton, of improper advances, made against you, had been made in good faith? A. I don't know that that came into my mind at all in the making of that letter.

Q. And you were in doubt at that time whether he still believed the charges to be true or not? A. I don't think it was the subject matter of consideration.

Q. You did not think of it then at that time? A. I can't say at that time that I did.

Q. Did it occur to you at that time whether he thought he had made it in good faith? A. Of course it should if the subject had been broached to me.

Q. Did you not take interest enough in the subject to think of it? A. I took interest in it, but of a different sort.

Q. But not an interest that led you to approach the subject? A. At what time?

Q. I am talking about the time of those letters, when the interviews were had. A. I cannot tell you what I thought of Tilton about that period, but you ask me what I thought at the time of the writing of the letter.

Q. I am speaking of no such thing. At that period did you believe that Tilton had made those charges against you in good faith? A. Mr. Tilton had written his charges against me.

Q. That wont do. I am asking for the operation of your mind at that time. A. I am trying to give it to you.

Q. Tell me—at the time the original charge of improper advances was made by Theodore Tilton, did you believe it was made in good faith? A. Of improper advances? That charge had apparently sunk out of sight.

Mr. Beach—I would move to strike that out.

Mr. Fullerton—I do move to strike it out, and I say again that he is evading the question.

Judge Neilson—That won't do, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—I want an answer to my question.

Witness—My general recollection is that at that time, sir, I thought the charge had gone down.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I move to strike that out.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—The inquiry is whether, at that time, you believed the charges were made in good faith? A. Originally I believed he made them in good faith.

Judge Neilson—At the time of writing the letter? A. At the time of writing the letter I suppose that was my impression.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—You believed, at the time of writing the letter, that he made the charge in good faith? A. When he originally made it I did. At the time of writing the letter I believed he made it in good faith when he made it originally.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Now, will you state to this jury what Tilton had done up to that time which caused you to say that he had proved himself capable of the noblest things? A. It was the representation made to me by Moulton of his state of mind toward Bowen, toward his own prospects, his pluck and determination to work, toward me and toward his household. I did not think that Tilton was acting or endeavoring to act a heroic part.

Q. And you thought that he would have the hardest task, did you, if you three people were made friends again? A. I certainly did.

Q. And after ascertaining directly, from what evidences he had, that you had made improper advances to his wife? A. That is predicated on the grounds that we were made friends again. To be made friends implies a state of facts that is totally incompatible with his continuing to believe in the charge.

Q. Didn't he say he wanted to save his wife and family from exposure? A. Did he say that when?

Q. In his conversation with you prior to the 7th of February, 1871? A. He said he wanted to prevent the scandal in his family becoming fame.

Q. What did you understand by the letter of February 7th? A. That is his letter; he is better able to judge of it.

Q. Yes; but what did you understand by it? A. I am not conscious of seeing or hearing it or knowing of it at all until a later period.

Q. You go on to say in your letter, "of course I can never speak to her again, except with his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best." Was any arrangement made to get communication between you and her? A. I cannot determine now; I understood that Tilton did not wish me to visit his family.

Q. I call your attention to another sentence in that letter: "I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generous he has carried himself toward me." How generously did he carry himself toward you? Did you refer to the original charge of improper advances? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. You did not refer to any retraction of that charge, did you, that he had made? A. I referred to his carriage toward me in view of the alienation of his wife's affection from him and the distress which he had found in his own household, and my complicity with Bowen in injuring him in his business prospects.

Q. But you did not consider the other charge, of improper advances, did you? A. I don't recollect that that entered into my mind at that time, sir.

Q. Now, up to this time, had you any communication with Mrs. Tilton? A. Not that I recall, sir.

Q. Well, don't you think you could recollect if you had had any communication with her? A. I certainly had not been to her house.

Q. Had you received any letter from her? A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Had you written to her? A. I don't think I did.

Q. Had you received through any other person any message? A. I did not, except through Moulton.

Q. Well, how long prior to the writing of this letter of February, 1871, had he forbidden you to visit her? A. I don't know, sir; I can't say.

Q. Well, that had not been withdrawn at that time, had it? A. I don't recollect that it had.

Q. Well, how had he acted so generously toward you? A. Through Moulton; the state and attitude of his mind and the expressions of feeling which I derived from Moulton, and his willingness to restore the old friendship and co-operation.

Q. Then comes the letter to Mrs. Tilton, of same date: "My Dear Mrs. Tilton—When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts." What were your own thoughts, to which you referred at that time? A. Those that I had just mentioned—a presentiment of death as respects both her and myself. I didn't believe she would live long.

Q. Well, in regard to yourself first. Had you any idea that you were going to be overtaken suddenly by death? A. I did, a good many times.

Q. Well, how often? A. I could not count them, sir, but it is not an uncommon thing.

Q. Well, on what day did you apprehend sudden death? A. Well, at those times, evidently under the exceeding pressure and the exceeding anxiety that I felt.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—"God was kinder to me than were your own thoughts." That implies that your own thoughts were unkind. Can you explain that? A. Well, it does not really seem to me to need explanation, but I will make it. God was kinder to me than I thought he would be.

Q. Well, if a man apprehends sudden death from apoplexy or from trouble, do you think his thoughts are unkind toward himself? A. Well, sir, that is an expression that would be tolerated in literature without being scrutinized very closely.

Q. It did not refer at all to taking your own life? A. Oh! no, sir.

Q. "The friend whom God sent to me (Mr. Moulton) has proved, above all other friends that ever I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads." That word "our"—You referred to yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A. Yes, sir; and all our heads.

Q. No; didn't you refer to that lady whom you were addressing? A. I referred to all that were concerned in that trouble.

Q. Well, what storm was about to burst upon the heads of yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A. Apparently the storm of a disclosure of a family difficulty which would be scandalous and dangerous and most heart-piercing.

Q. Did not Mr. Tilton, on the night of the thirtieth, tear up the paper and say that was the end of it? A. Yes—No he didn't say that was the end of it.

Q. Did you understand that the charge was to be renewed against you after that? A. I didn't understand anything about what was the future; there was no intimation of it; it was an interview with a beginning and without an end; that is, the results to which it was going were in suspense.

Q. "He" (that is Mr. Moulton) "will be as true a man to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister." Did you think the honor of Mrs. Tilton was involved in this matter? A. I thought it was in a very great degree, in the public mind.

Q. How? A. By that way in which the tongue of scandal reports everything about a woman.

Q. Yes. It would dishonor her were it charged that you had made improper advances and that she had resisted? A. Yes; I think that would.

Q. That was the reason you used the expression? A. No, sir; not that. You asked me a separate question and you cannot carry it back over the whole document.

Q. Now, that in the first communication you address to Tilton after the night of the 30th, I understood you? A. I think it is; I remember no other.

Q. In what light, Mr. Beecher, did you then view the conduct of Mrs. Tilton in making this written charge against you, and which Mr. Tilton had on the night of the 30th? A. I viewed it in this light—if you asked me what was my explanation and judgment in regard to the matter.

Q. Yes. A. After much suspense and vacillation, I came to the conclusion that Mrs. Tilton had gradually come into a state of affection toward me, the concealment of which, then the outbreaking of which and the anxiety that came from domestic discord in consequence of which, together with the indignation of her husband, had shattered her both in body and mind to a degree in which she was scarcely responsible. I judged her to be a very guilty person, and looked on her with indignation. I made no allusion to it in the letter of February 7th, because I wanted to win her over to Moulton's influence and not to vindicate myself by any means.

Witness continued: I had an interview with Tilton, at his house, in the first part of February, 1871; I went to his house in the morning; Mrs. Tilton was not present. Tilton sent for me and I learned from him the object of it. It was a conversation, the first part of which was about Bowen and the great wrong he (Bowen) had done him. He said he felt the aspersions cast on his reputation not only by Bowen, but on account of his being removed from both papers. His wish, as he expressed it, was to show that he was not guilty of these charges. I do not recall the charges of improper proposals alluded to on this occasion. At that time he said that the stories circulated about him were those of another fellow with his initials, who went about the country doing all sorts of things and for which he was credited. No allusion was then made by either him or me with regard to improper proposals. This seemed to be a healing of all difficulties, and it was in the way to a fair settlement which I believed time would effect, so far as he was concerned. I did not think it was proper that my intercourse with the family should be renewed. The May interview was a briefer one, to which I received summons from Tilton. When I went there something seemed to have disturbed him. We talked for fifteen or twenty minutes, and in some remarks I made to him I came over and sat on his knee. Mrs. Tilton came in and laughed and came over and kissed me. I offered no objection, nor did I make any reply then to these charges. At the interview of the middle of February, 1871, I kissed them all around as a sign of amity and amnesty. I suppose these kisses were inspirational, and no covenant was entered into. Tilton said to his wife that I had acted honestly in taking all the blame on myself. Tilton also said his wife had also taken all the blame of what had occurred.

Mr. Fullerton placed in witness' hands the letter from Mrs. Tilton to witness, beginning, "Does your heart bound toward all as it used," and asked him if he remembered receiving it. He did, but could not remember when.

Mr. Fullerton then read another letter from same to same, containing the reference to "nest-hiding," and asked: Do you remember, in writing your book, of borrowing from the habit of the bird in hiding its nest, to illustrate the way that love might be concealed, if necessary? Witness answered that he did not remember it.

Q. Do you recollect describing Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth—especially the peculiarities of the lady—in that book? A. No; I have no recollection.

Q. Do you remember using this language: "It would seem as if, while her heart's love centered upon his life, she would hide the precious secret of mirth and raillery, as a bird hides its nest." Do you recollect making that? A. I do not, sir; I have never read the book since the day it came out of the press.

Q. Look at it and see. A. I know no more about it than you; I presume I did.

Q. You do not think that it has been interpolated? A. No, sir; I don't think it has; I want you to understand that I think it probable I wrote that.

Witness testified that, amongst other things, he presented Mrs. Tilton with a picture called "The Trailing Arbutus," which he got in Boston; he presented it in 1866 or 1867, after he had read "Norwood" to her. He did not remember describing the perfume of that flower as the breath of Love in "Norwood," but added: "If it is there I shall have to stand it."

Mr. Fullerton showed that it was in the book.

Q. Now, do you recollect in that book of associating the song of a bird with a love-call, as it is termed? A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Let me read. Speaking of two of the characters of this book, it goes on to say: "While they thus sat in the open door, talking of love, a robin flew into one of the trees in the window and began singing that plaintive call for its mate which one hears often in the summer, and is the robin's sweetest and most spirited song, and few strains surpass it in clearness. They associate the robin's song with the idea of a love-call for one absent. To-night it seemed more thrilling and passionate than usual. She followed the bird with her eyes. At first it sat and passionately sang; then, not hearing a response follow, it gave new force to its call; now, growing restless, singing in turn from several trees and shaking itself nervously as if really alarmed, it seemed to Rose to say: 'The night is coming on; where is my love? oh! is he harmed? am I forsaken?'" Do you recall that? A. No, sir; it is beautiful, I think—whoever wrote it. [Laughter.] I am willing to own it.

Q. Don't you think that in these two letters which I have read to you from Mrs. Tilton, she borrowed these figures of speech from that book in order that you might understand them? A. No, sir; I don't think she did.

Q. Well, I take up the first one: "Does your heart bound toward all as it used to?" Do you know what she meant by that? A. I suppose I do.

Q. Please tell me how you interpret it? A. Will you be kind enough to give me that date?

Q. It is indorsed "March 8." A. I suppose it to refer to the interruption which had been happily terminated between all of us of concord and friendliness and we were coming together again in kindly relations and there was to be no animosity left.

Q. It was a reopening of a broken association? A. No, sir; it was the cementing of the broken chain.

Q. "But the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks. I delayed telling you till I was sure." How do you explain that? A. She delayed telling me she had gained a victory over herself until she had put it to trial and knew she was cherishing a spirit of love toward her husband.

Q. That's the way you interpret it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. "But the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks." Didn't you suppose she found that figure in this book? A. Why! bless your heart, sir; no. [Laughter.] It was about four weeks after we had that interview.

Q. Exactly; and wasn't she rejoicing over the fact that you made, as you say, up the difficulty with Mr. Tilton early in February, 1871? A. That she had—the day was about four weeks—certainly, that she had made up and she was rejoicing that she herself was in—by the making up of the difficulty—by that victory over herself—she was in a state. She delayed to tell me, her pastor, until now that she was happy in her victory.

Q. "Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write." How did you understand that? A. Well, I understood it just as it is, if I understood it all; I have no distinct recollection of running through an interpretative process of that letter.

Q. I ask you now how you interpret it. A. That she did not wish to give me concern, and wanted to reassure me that everything was right with her.

Q. Did she think that you had any concern, after leaving there in February, 1871, when the kiss went round? A. She might very well think that I would be concerned whether or not she and her husband would get along together.

Q. "Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the Beyond." A. That is, Heaven.

Q. Or was it the future of this life? Q. Oh! no, sir; it is written with a big "B" there, and means heaven. "Beyond; beyond this lower sky," Watts says.

Q. Well, let us not have a hymn given out now. [Laughter.] A. But you were asking me what it meant.

Q. Exactly, and you can give it to us without giving out a hymn, I take it. [Reading.] "When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father." What was the arrangement, if any, about going to Old Plymouth? A. I don't know; that was something between her and Frank Moulton.

Q. Well, we will take up the other letter of May 3, 1871. [Reading.] "My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me." How did you interpret that? A. Well, sir, I cannot tell you; I don't remember receiving and reading the letter and I don't remember the first impression upon it.

"In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was entirely to keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you for ever ignorant of it." Did you interpret that at the time? A. I presume I did at the time.

Q. Do you remember what the interpretation was? A. I do not remember what the interpretation was that I made at the time.

Q. Well, can you give us the one that you make now? A. I will, if you will be kind enough to let me see the letter.

Q. Certainly. [Handing witness the letter.] A. Well, I understand it that she felt that she had done me wrong, and in a very delicate way she intimates that consciousness and asks forgiveness, and she says during the past year she tried—she knew that I had blamed her, under representations made to me, for her not taking her share in the rebuilding of the family and consulting private feelings—and she gives her general and delicate allusion to that in these words, "My weapon"—

Q. No! No! I haven't got to that. A. Oh! I beg pardon. [Reading.] "In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it." Well, the troubles that came up in her household during the past year, so far as possible, I was not to be annoyed by.

Q. Well, you were sent for on the fourteenth of December to go to the house, were you not? A. No, sir; I was sent for to go to Mrs. Morse's.

Q. Well, I said to the house where she was. A. But then she is not referring to that period.

Q. One moment. Don't go too fast. Her difficulties were made known to you then, were they not? A. Some of her difficulties were made known, but you ask me the interpretation of that letter.

Q. Yes. A. And I interpret it by saying that I understand it to refer not to the period of 1870, but to the subsequent period from 1870 to the date.

Q. Why, sir, it was written on May 3, 1871, and speaks of the complications of the past year. A. Oh! then it does include. I did not notice the date of it.

Q. It does include? A. It does include that.

Q. She does not, as you think, refer to the fact that you were there in the December previous and heard what domestic difficulties there existed, did you? A. That did not occur to me.

Q. Didn't it occur to you that there was some other difficulty that she was laboring under that she alluded to? A. I thought it very likely there were many, and I think so now.

Q. Now, don't you think it was this difficulty that she had confessed to her husband? A. No, sir.

Q. And made him promise not to reveal it? A. I don't believe any such thing as that.

Q. You do not? A. No, sir; I believe it included all the scene of her trouble with her husband on my account.

Q. Well, now will you tell me, if you please, what difficulty, or what trouble, or what suffering there had been during the past year—I mean the year preceding the writing of this letter—to which she made reference and which had not been made known to you? A. There was a great deal, sir, of which subsequently I became aware.

Q. Subsequently to the receipt of this letter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you did not interpret it in the light of that knowledge? A. No, sir; but I now see.

Q. But, interpreting the letter in the light of the knowledge that you had on the day it was received—? A. I say——

Q. One moment. Will you tell me what suffering or what trouble she referred to there that had not been made known to you? A. Mr. Fullerton, I have told you already that, whatever she meant in that letter, I do not remember what I interpreted it at the time I received it, and you ask me what I interpret it now, and I now say I understand it differently.

Q. I don't ask you what you interpret it now. Didn't you regard it as referring to a difficulty between herself and her husband which was not made known to you on the 14th of December, when you were at Mrs. Morse's? A. I cannot say that I interpreted it so, for I do not remember what impression it made on my mind at the time.

Q. You did learn afterward, however, that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to her husband on the 3d of July of that year—1870—did you not? A. I heard that she had, during that time, confessed to him an inordinate affection for me.

Q. Didn't you hear that she confessed to him that you had made improper advances? A. I don't think that was understood on the July interview, sir.

Q. Did you not understand it from Theodore Tilton on the night of December 30? A. No: I don't think that I did; it may have been; I was in a—

Q. Don't speak of your condition. I want to know, positively, whether you did understand on July 3, 1870, that the charge of improper approaches by you was made against you? A. Yes? [with a rising inflection.]

Q. Please answer. A. My reply is that my mind was, as I recollect, then in a state which was not in accordance with the truth; that is, I did not understand the truth as it subsequently appeared to be.

Q. Didn't Mr. Tilton, on the night of the 30th of December, say to you that you had made improper advances to his wife, and that he had evidence of it on the 3d of July previous? A. I don't recollect that, as, according to my correct recollection.

Witness proceeded, in answer to questions by Mr. Fullerton, that he could not recollect what impression this letter from Mrs. Tilton produced on him at the time of its reception, nor what he thought she meant in the term "nest-hiding." Various letters were read to witness from Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse, but he could not tell what he thought of them when he received them.

Q. Didn't Tilton charge you with having improper relations with his wife? A. I do not consider that he did, strictly and literally speaking.

Q. Did you give the evidence that I have just read, in your direct examination? A. I presume I did; I have not read it since.

Q. Is it true, as I read it? A. I presume it is true in the sense in which I meant it.

Q. Didn't you understand yourself as saying, in the evidence, that he made the charge first and then fortified it by producing the certificate of his wife? A. If I used the word "charge"—

Q. Did you understand yourself as saying that? A. Please repeat the question.

Q. Didn't you understand yourself—

Judge Neilson—Let the witness answer, and if the answer is not proper we can strike it out, or a part of the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask him if he now means to say that Tilton did not make that charge against him on the night of the 30th of December, 1870. Either he means or he does not mean it, and he can tell us by a single answer.

Judge Neilson—He might mean it in one sense and not mean it in another sense. I think we must take the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive that Mr. Beecher meant to say that he was charged with improper advances by Theodore Tilton on the night of the 30th of December, 1870, or that he was not so charged, in his judgment, but I don't want any oration about it; I wish to know simply the operation of his own mind, the judgment he formed in regard to that interview. It certainly is a very simple question.

Judge Neilson (to stenographer)—Read the last question.

The stenographer read the question, as follows: "Q. Do you mean now to say that Tilton did not, on the night of the thirtieth of December, 1870, charge you with having made wicked proposals to his wife?"

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor is aware that the whole inquiry has been upon the point whether the husband made the charge as distinct from making the charge that the wife had communicated to him.

Judge Neilson—Now suppose the witness should answer that Tilton did make that charge. It would be legitimate on a redirect examination to inquire on what he alleged it was founded.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly, but this difficulty, if your Honor please, arises upon the volunteer declaration of the witness that Tilton did not charge him with making improper proposals to his wife.

Mr. Evarts—Excepting through his wife.

Mr. Beach—Not excepting through his wife, but that he read a paper or statement of his wife's making that imputation. Now we have read what he stated on his direct examination; we have read what he stated upon another occasion, wherein he explicitly declares that Tilton did make these charges, and we now ask him, for the purpose of enabling him to rectify or confirm the declaration which he has made within a few minutes, whether he meant to say that Tilton did not, upon that occasion, make that accusation. We don't ask him what he does mean to say; we ask him whether he meant to say that?

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—Give us the best answer you can.

The witness—From my present point of view?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

The witness—I do not regard Tilton as having made that charge personally. He charged—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Did you say that [reading] "He ended by alleging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he had reached this I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me, but with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an improper nature?" Do you recollect that? A. I think very likely those are my words.

Q. Preceding the confession of his wife or the production of the certificate of his wife, did he not charge you with having made improper proposals to his wife? A. No; I do not think he did, sir.

Judge Neilson, (to the witness)—The inquiry is whether he said anything on that subject.

The witness—I know it; I can tell very plainly what the whole is, but I am not allowed to, sir. It is a very simple matter indeed, in my view; but of course I must defer to the better judgment of counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—After having charged you with making improper proposals, did he produce a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife? A. Do you ask me?

Q. Yes. A. I think not.

Q. You think not? A. I think not.

Q. That statement, then, is not the truth? A. I think it is inaccurate.

Q. And your direct testimony was inaccurate upon that subject? A. If it contravenes what I state now, it needs correction.

The court here adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE PRUSSO-BELGIAN MATTER IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons, to-night, in reply to a question, Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made the suggestion that England should join Prussia in a strong remonstrance the latter was compelled to make to Belgium against what he (Bismarck) described as a "conspiracy of Ultramontane and Jesuit refugees against the peace of Germany. The Earl of Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he hoped Prince Bismarck would not press Belgium to go beyond the limits of her constitutional institutions.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso-Belgian correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear that the peace of Europe was endangered thereby.

Lord Derby replied that the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Disraeli in pronouncing it not a menace, but a friendly remonstrance. He had the assurance of the German Ambassador, which a hasty examination had given no reason to doubt, that the second Prussian note was conceived in a very friendly spirit. It would be premature to express an opinion on the merits of the question, as England had not been formally applied to. At present he anticipated a result of controversy without uneasiness. The British government valued the independence of Belgium and the peace of Europe, but was happy to think that neither was in danger.

THE "TIMES" AND "NEWS" VINDICATED.

The Select Committee has reported to the House of Commons that the documents which appeared in the *Times* and *News* were published by permission.

GERMANY'S SECOND NOTE TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 19.—The second German note to Belgium will be published to-morrow. It expresses regret at Belgium's refusal to comply with Germany's wishes, and continues: "The Belgian Government is best aware of the parliamentary difficulties in the way of compliance, but it must at the same time be convinced that the first thing to be done is to recognize the necessity of affording some redress, whereas examination into the difficulties is of secondary importance. The consideration of means to prevent intrigues against neighboring States, interest equally all the powers which strive for the general peace and good relations. It is to be hoped that Belgium will follow the example of Germany and endeavor to obtain an alteration of her laws, thus giving a fresh proof of the value she attaches to good relations with Germany. Should the effort fail, the public view of the question will nevertheless be clearer and an understanding will be brought about between all the interested States. Germany has not sought to interfere with Belgium's internal affairs; her object has been to prevent foreign intervention in her own." The note concludes with a reference to the special obligations Belgium is under to guaranteeing powers, on account of her neutral position.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—Steamships Algeria, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, arrived.

LONDON, April 19.—The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Line has chartered the White Star Line steamers Belgic, Celtic and Oceanic for service between San Francisco, China and Japan. The Oceanic has already sailed for Hong Kong, by way of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, April 19.—Steamships Westphalia and Celtic, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 19, 5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 2½ per cent. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107; do 1867, 107; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 102. New York Central 91; Erie 27¼; preferred 38¼. Tallow 44s. Sperm oil 110@ 111s. Refined petroleum 10¼d; spirits do 9¼d.

PARIS, April 19.—Rentes 63 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8⅛@8¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,300 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 1 spring 9s 2d; No. 2 do, 8s 8d. Corn 34s 9d. Pork—New winter Western 8s. Lard—American 67s. Bacon—City cured 50s. Beef—New American 78s 6d. Tallow—American 41s. Cheese—Choice American 73s. Refined petroleum 9¼d; spirits do 8¼d.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Refined petroleum 30¼ francs.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court Closing Up Business for the Term—Mailing of Public Documents Under the Franking Privilege—Senator Chandler Leaves His Residence in Charge of His Son-in-Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1875.

The United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States will hear no more arguments nor take up new cases after the present week. Next week will be devoted to the preparation of opinions, which will be delivered on the first Monday in May, when the court will adjourn.

Mailing Public Documents.

The partial restoration of the franking privilege has revived activity in the document rooms of the capital. Thousands are now being shipped daily, including the accumulations of two years. Eight hundred volumes were, a few days ago, sent under Senator Morton's frank alone. The only Senator who distributed his documents to any extent under the law requiring payment, was ex-Senator Carpenter, who expended several hundred dollars in postage and express bills on account of the distribution of his share of the Government literature.

Senator Chandler,

it is understood, will shortly depart for his home in Detroit. His magnificent residence in this city he will leave in charge of his daughter, Mrs. Hale, wife of Representative Hale, of Maine, who, with her husband, will make it their residence during their stay at the capital.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Cloudy and cool weather, with light rain or snow, brisk northeast to northwest winds and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are feeding 1,800 emigrants delayed at Omaha by the flood.

Fears are entertained that fall wheat has been destroyed in some parts of Canada by the late cold weather.

The Berlin *National Gazette* asserts that Austria and Russia will support Germany in her demands on Belgium.

Ice half an inch thick formed at Wilmington, North Carolina, Sunday night. The crops are greatly damaged.

Early vegetables and fruits are said to be killed about Richmond, Virginia. The loss to truckers in the western part of the State is estimated at a million dollars.

Orders have been issued by the President for the release of the Harney's Peak mining party on their promise being given that they will not again enter the Black Hills country until permission is given by the Government authorities.

The Detroit employees of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, for which a receiver was recently appointed, yesterday struck owing to dissatisfaction with the mode prescribed by the court for the payment of their wages.

The Conservatives held a caucus in New Orleans yesterday, and resolved to seat four Democrats in the House who were declared elected, in place of the Republicans seated after the withdrawal of Speaker Wiltz. This will give the Conservatives a majority on joint ballot. This looks like a fracture of the compromise, and another crisis is imminent.

The general Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad thinks he will be able to run a train from Omaha through to Lawrence and pick up all the East-bound passengers and mails at Rock Springs to-day; also that, if the wash-outs are no worse than reported, a train may get from Ogden to Green river. This will leave a transfer of but six miles to be accomplished by teams.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Niles, Ohio, nail mill has resumed operations.

Xenia, O., is to have a paper collar factory employing fifty hands.

Capitalists from Boston are in Cleveland arranging to establish a rifle factory.

Read & Dickey, Cleveland, are engaged in experiments for the production of "Russia" sheet iron.

The Woodsum Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, capital stock $250,000, has filed articles of incorporation.

For the week ending April 10th, Lock Haven, Pa., shipped 430,000 feet of lumber. Total for the year, 2,680,000 feet.

Two acres of ground have been purchased in Newburg, Ohio, for the purpose of erecting a silver smelting works, for the reduction of Lake Superior ores.

The Haddock Nail Machine and Nail Company, of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each, was incorporated on the 14th inst. by John K. Johnston and others.

A large portion of the northern and central part of the State of Ohio is underlaid with a soft sandstone. The shipments of stone from Berea amount to about 18,000 car loads per year of all kinds, of which not more than 600 car loads are for grindstones. Four hundred men are employed during the summer season. The entire sales of stone amount to nearly $1,000,000.

Eight hundred operatives are now on strike at Great Falls, New Hampshire. At New Bedford, Massachusetts, nearly all the section hands and weavers in the Potomska mills have struck—the former on account of a disagreement on wages, and the latter because one of their committee to remonstrate with the managers was discharged.

The year's business of the Zanesville blast furnace and rolling mill makes the following showing: Raw material, stone coal, 45,209 tons; coke, 10,503 tons; iron ores of all kinds, 30,494 tons; mill cinders, 4,115 tons; limestone, 14,012 tons; sandstone, 946 tons; fire clay, 622 tons; cut and wrought scrap, 485 tons; total, 106,386 tons; pig metal manufactured into bar iron, 8,654 tons; grand total, 115,039 tons.

We understand that the more respectable workingmen are leaving this region in large numbers. They are tired of being made cat's paws of for the benefit of the leaders, and are going out in search of a place where a man will have a right to say whether or not he will work when work is offered. So the region is being drained of its best men, and must suffer a loss which it will take years to make good; and all that a few selfish men may live at the expense of others.—*Pottsville, Pa., Journal.*

The Williamsport, Pa., *Gazette* of the 17th has an interesting article on the lumber trade in that vicinity. Thus far the spring has been favorable for the log floaters, and the indications are that the entire stock will reach the boom in safety, and that the mills will start up about the first of May under favorable circumstances. It is estimated by well informed manufacturers that the total amount of stock to be received in the Williamsport and Lock Haven booms will not exceed 250,000,000 feet. At present it is thought there are about 75,000,000 feet in the Williamsport boom, and the logs are coming lively. According to official reports made to the Lumber Exchange, the stock on hand at Williamsport on January 1, 1875, was: Pine, 234,748,992 feet; hemlock, 19,536,339 feet; lath, 40,636,254; pickets, 3,828,405 pieces. During the year 1874 the shipments of lumber from Williamsport, by rail and canal, reached 236,806,289 feet, a decline of only 6,656,200 feet under the shipments of 1873. The shipments from other points on the West Branch brought the total for 1874 up to 298,322,984 feet. For the first quarter of 1875 the shipments from Williamsport foot up 22,941,650 feet, a decrease, as compared with the same period in 1874, of 29,499,149 feet. This falling off was caused by the depressed condition of the lumber market during the winter. As the spring opens up trade increases, and it bids fair to grow better as the season advances. The stock of lumber on hand, January 1, 1874, at Williamsport, was as follows: Pine, 220,961,922 feet; hemlock, 19,872,444 feet; lath, 58,541,100 pieces; pickets, 1,280,250 pieces. The Renovo *Record* estimates the amount of logs and square timber cut in that locality at 50,400,000 feet.

Kleuzerine Purifies

the clothes when washing, and brings them out white and clear. Ask your grocer or druggist for Kleuzerine. TThs.

Kleuzerine is Sold

by every grocer or druggist in the city. TThs.

Hotel and Saloon

proprietors wishing to refit or purchase bar bottles, ale, wine, beer or liquor glasses, should call on E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street. These gentlemen keep the finest and best selected stock in the city. TThs.

Kleuzerine is Warranted

to remove the stains from brussels carpet. It also cleans paints, woodwork or furniture without the use of soap. Ask your grocer or druggists for Kleuzerine. TThs.

Ale, Beer and Liquor Spigots

kept at the Blue Front lamp store, 90 Smithfield street. TThs

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1875.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The troubles of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company culminated in the appointment, as receiver, of the President of the company, who will take immediate control of all the property. The condition of the financial affairs of the company has not improved with time, and the efforts of those who were trying to build the road were hampered, it is said, by creditors. It is understood that no material change will take place in the system of operating that portion of the road already constructed, or in the working force now employed. No construction will be undertaken until the company is placed on such basis that money can be borrowed for that purpose.

Theft.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue."—*Rochefoucault.*

"Hypokrits pay to virtew one ov the finest kompliments she ever receives."—*Josh Billings.*

Sunset Cox tells us how much humor there is in Josh's orthography. Many examples similar to the above may be cited to prove that his "wisdom" is borrowed. Now, what is there left of Josh? Iph i dezird to bekum a sader iph not a wizer man, i wud, phor a phew das, stedily kontemplate the assinine prankks ov gosh bilings, the Danberry *nuze* man and the *Detroyt Phre pres.* That the horrid horn of remorse may push some more of the would-be wits and the sensationalists upon the "ragged edge of despair" and over into oblivion, is the earnest prayer of thousands of American citizens. F. P.

CANNONSBURG, PA., April 19, 1875.

SPEAKING of the common school system of education, the New York *Tablet*, a Catholic paper, says: "This is a process by which the human mind everywhere is demoralized and debauched to an extent which men, in this railway age, have not leisure to reflect on, and which they would not be willing to admit if they had. Through the instrumentality of the imposture which your quacks of progress have substituted for education, the multitude are in possession of a minute modicum of that little knowledge which is so dangerous a thing." If this is true, is it not a little odd that the Catholics of New York city should be trying to place their parochial schools under the common school system? Or is the effort that is made under that pretence merely a scheme for compelling the State to support the parochial schools while the Catholic clergy virtually retain control of them? The latter certainly seems to be the case if the Catholics are in earnest in their denunciation of secular education.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Kleuzerine

is the only article made that will clean a carpet on the floor and remove all dirt and bring the colors back perfect without fading. Call on your grocer or druggist for Kleuzerine. TThs

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

Rea, Hill & Kerr

keep constantly on hand extra number one winter strained lard oil, also miners' oil, cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

Rea, Hill & Kerr

are selling prime mess pork (made from light hogs—cut up in small blocks, about four pounds each.)

White River

now arriving in bags and barrels.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the name White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

The Finest Selected Stock

of lamps, chandeliers, brackets and non-explosive oils kept in the city is at the Blue Front, 90 Smithfield street, E. D. Weyburn & Co., proprietors. TThs

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

The Western University

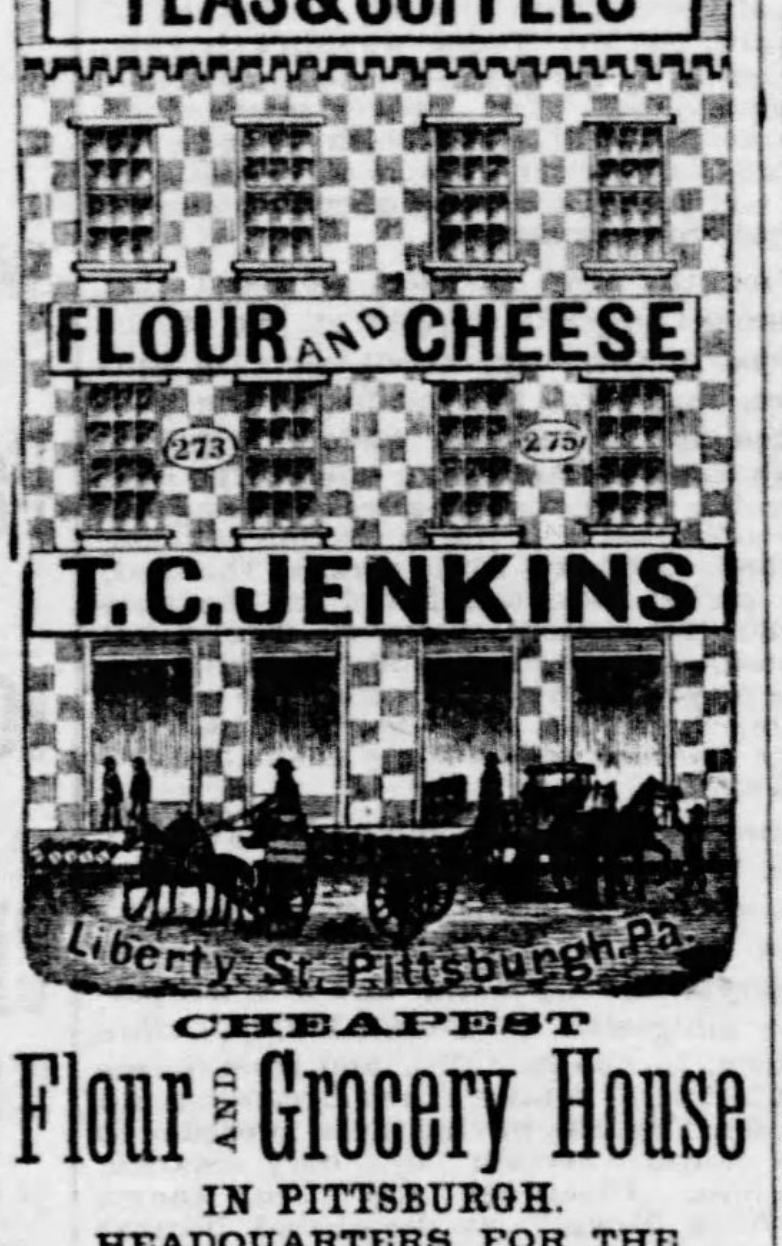
opens a new term on Monday, 19th inst.

Rea, Hill & Kerr

will sell heavy mess pork very cheap.

The Old Established

Lamp and oil store, 90 Smithfield street, has taken on a new dress. Blue Front. TThs



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IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

GREAT WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES.

LAKE HERRING, MACKEREL, LIME, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

Inducement for Cash and to prompt men. No Charges for Drayage. NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—INSTRUCTIONS IN MECHANICAL Drawing, for one or two evenings a week. Direct A., this office.

WANTED—ROLL TURNER—SITUATION by Turner of experience in Hoop, Guide or Bar Mills. Can bring reference if required. Address WM. RICHARDS, Roll Turner, Solar Hoop Iron Mill.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny Country Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Valuable Patent. Apply to A. C. KLOMAN, Thirty-third street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE—ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1875.

NOTICE—ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of KLOMAN & CARNEGIE BROTHERS, the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of LUCY FURNACE COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

E. H. SMITH, Inspector.

MAY ATLANTIC.

Now ready, and for sale by all newsdealers

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Opens the number with an exquisite poem, AMALFI, and

JOHN G. WHITTIER

Writes a centennial poem for LEXINGTON, 1875. There are also characterized poems by

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL: Sonnet, To F. A.

T. B. ALDRICH: The Pine and the Walnut.

J. W. DE FOREST: The Fastidious Goblin.

MARK TWAIN,

In OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPPI, tells about "Sounding" Faculties peculiarly necessary to a pilot.

WILLIAM M. BAKER

Gives some racy sketches of Southwestern character in MERELY A MIRROR.

CELIA THAXTER

Has a graphic account of A MEMORABLE MURDER at the Isles of Shoals.

S. J. BARROWS

Contributes a droll paper on THE NORTHWESTERN MULE AND HIS DRIVER.

F. B. SANBORN

Continues THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF JOHN BROWN.

An anonymous writer asks and answers the question, WHAT IS AN AMERICAN?

HENRY JAMES, JR.

Gives Chapter V. (Christina) of RODERICK HUDSON.

W. D. HOWELLS

Has a critical paper on ALFIERI, and there are sixteen REVIEWS OF BOOKS, besides careful editorial notes on ART, MUSIC AND EDUCATION.

TERMS: 35 cents a number; $4 a year, *postage free.*

H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY,

Corner Beacon and Somerset Streets, Boston.

HURD AND HOUGHTON, New York.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FERD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 196 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT — DWELLING — THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOTEL, MASSILLON, Ohio, has 60 Rooms, in thorough repair and first-class appointments throughout. Excellent opportunity for business. Possession immediate. Inquire of J. G. BUCHER, Massillon, O.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. The Lot is large and the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. — For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ROUTE—A GOOD "COMMERCIAL" Route on the South Side. Apply at the Counting Room of this office.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE — SHIN'S PATENT Watchman's Clock and Time Detector. The best and cheapest watcher of the watchman made. Price, $15. Send for Circular to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — LOT WITH FRAME House, situated on Bishop street, Mount Washington, about three minutes' walk from incline plane; beautiful, healthy and pleasant location. For terms call on JOHN McDOWELL, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter; and 10 to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE — TWO BUILDING LOTS In Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty avenue: three Lots on Mary street: two Lots on Center street, with Frame Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE — THE PROPERTY AT Fleming Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, known as the "Acid Works." The Works are in complete running order, and ready to commence production in a few days. Besides the buildings necessary for manufacturing purposes, there is a good Dwelling of 9 Rooms for Manager, and 23 Acres of Ground. Will be sold as a whole or divided, and to the right man this is a rare chance to make money. For further information apply to

THOS. F. STEWART.

Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS —107 Acres of Land adjoining Beaver Falls Borough, Beaver county, Pa., 10 minutes' walk from Railroad Station. Three viens of good Coal; bank opened; 70 Acres Improved; 37 Acres in Timber; good Two Story Brick House, Bank Barn, Stable, Sheds, Outhouses; good Orchard of young choice bearing trees; good Frame House at the coal bank. Will sell at a very low price. Near to good market and good neighborhood. Address ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, Pa., or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of John Scott, Jr., on Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $30,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

THOS. F. STEWART,

Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO. —DIVIDEND NOTICE — The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after the 20th of April, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Sharpsburg.

A. W. CLANEY, Treasurer.

Sharpsburg, April 12, 1875.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER CO.—The Annual Election of a President and eight Managers of this Company will take place on TUESDAY, May 4th, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 1119 Carson street.

E. MOYE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, South Side, April 19, 1875.

OFFICE OF SHARPSBURG AND ETNA GAS CO.—ELECTION NOTICE—The Annual Election for President, Treasurer and Five Directors of the Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Sharpsburg, on MONDAY, May 3, 1875, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

A. W. CLANEY, Secretary.

Sharpsburg, April 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO. —ELECTION NOTICE—An Election for President and Six Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, north end of the bridge, on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY NEXT, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

A. W. CLANEY, Secretary.

Sharpsburg, April 12, 1875.

L. GLESENKAMP,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. WEST & CO.,

Carriage Manufacturer,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty St.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

CARRIAGES

AND

WAGONS,

IN THE CITY.

All Work Warranted to be of the Best Material and Finish.

Eastern Made Carriages always on hand.

Repairing of every kind Executed Promptly. TuF

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad until 30th inst.,

For the Construction and Supply of Material for Stonework for Penn Avenue Bridge.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All Proposals to be directed to the undersigned, care Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets, where plans and specifications can be seen.

JOS. M. WILSON,

Engineer Bridges and Buildings.

A Premium of $500 in Gold

Will be paid for a new compilation of a first-class Spelling Book. For particulars apply for circular to

BENJAMIN SINGERLY,

Harrisburg or Pittsburgh.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET,

Having completed their arrangements for the SPRING TRADE, invite the Special Attention of City and Country Merchants to their Unusually Large and Attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS!

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS!

Silks and Cashmeres, Black and Colored Alpacas, Cloths and Cassimeres, Corsets, Umbrellas, Embroideries, Shawls and Skirts, White Goods and Linens, Hosiery and Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c.

With the advantage of buying direct from leading manufacturers in this country and Europe, and thereby saving the large item of commission charges, they are prepared to distribute these Goods to the Trade at Package Prices. In addition to which they offer, below the market rates of the day, a large line of all the Leading Brands of

Staple Domestic Goods,

Purchased at the Low Prices at the Close of Last Season.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

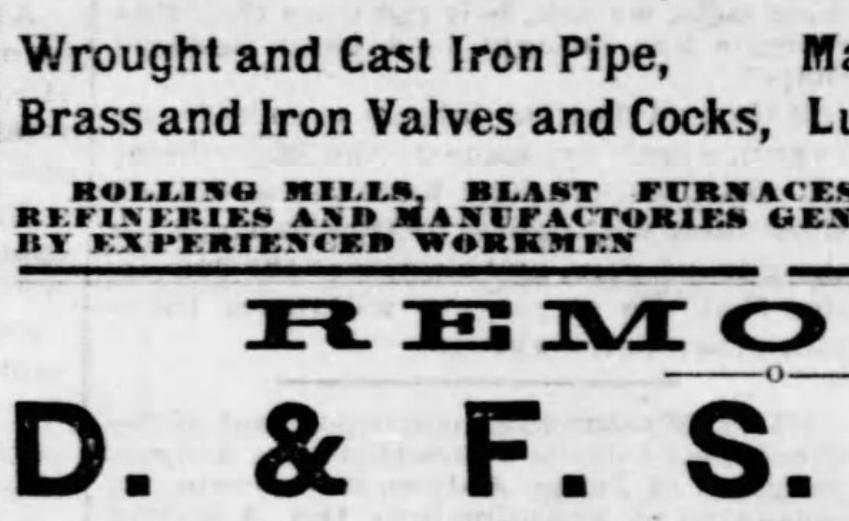
MANUFACTURERS AND EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO,

287 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LARGEST STOCK OF TOBACCOS AND CIGARS IN THE CITY.

Branch Store: Corner of Arch and Ohio Streets, Allegheny. TT18



THE FOLLOWING BRANDS

Are Manufactured and Guaranteed to be Strictly Kentucky and Illinois White and Amber

WINTER WHEAT FLOURS,

BY

Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

PEARL STEAM MILLS, 3 STAR,
PEARL STEAM MILLS, 2 STAR,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
THE ECLIPSE FLOUR.

HARRY REUCK .... H. H. McGAFFEY.

H. REUCK & CO.,

No. 111 WOOD STREET,

(Geo. Reineman's Old Stand,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES

FRESH IMPORTED CIGARS A SPECIALTY. TThs

Atwood & McCaffrey,

NO. 50 TO 60 THIRD AVE., BETWEEN MARKET AND FERRY STS.

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, Lubricators, Whistles, Tools, &c.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN MTh

REMOVAL!

D. & F. S. WELTY.

Successors to WELTY BROS.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

Nos. 115 and 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Caldwell's New Building ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FRANK L. STEPHENSON,

BROKER,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,

16 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper Wanted. Prompt Attention to Correspondence. A Call from Investors Solicited.

H. Richard Davis

ANNOUNCES

A PUBLIC DISPLAY

OF

Road Wagons

AND

Pleasure Carriages,

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, March 29th.

WAREROOMS:

167, 169 and 171 Penn Avenue. TThs

Sewickley Nurseries.

Evergreens! Evergreens!

Evergreens for Ornamental Hedges.
Evergreens for Lawns and Pleasure Grounds.
Evergreens for Cemeteries, embracing some beautiful varieties of Dwarf Arborvitic.

Address to Pittsburgh Postoffice.

JAMES WARDROP.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 bbls. Choice Brands Flour;
1,000 New Flour Barrels (empty);
6 bbls. Choice Roll Butter;
5 half bbls. Choice Roll Butter;
30 tubs Choice Roll Butter;
15 bbls. Choice Dried Peaches;
10 bbls. Choice Dried Apples;
100 bags Prime Timothy Seed;
And are daily receiving consignments of Butter, Eggs and Produce generally.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

1p 112 SECOND AVENUE.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS.

BACON, MESS PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, CARBON OILS, CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET. 1p

Glass Shades, for Wax Flowers, &c.,

Round, Square and Oval, with Stands.

A full assortment just opened, at

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,

189 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

NEW LOCATION.

Casey & Fogarty,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the

WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE

HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,

No. 339 Liberty St., Cor. of Tenth

With Complete Stock of different manufactures and all ages of PURE RYE WHISKY, together with BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.

GIVE US A CALL.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received until APRIL 30th, 1875, for the

Building of Tenement Houses

FOR THE E. T. STEEL CO., LIMITED, at McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office, No. 41 Fifth avenue, (second floor), Pittsburgh.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

SPRING - 1875.

TO THE JEWELRY TRADE.

G. B. BARRETT & CO,

HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND WATCHMAKERS' MATERIALS,

Which is now offered at the Lowest Quotations,

CARR'S IRON BUILDING,

60 Fifth Avenue, Second Floor.

COLORS!

DRY AND IN OIL,

AT COST!

Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The Stock is new, full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,

Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,

137 FIRST AVENUE.

TOILETINE

Is a loose, fluffy powder for the complexion, compounded of harmless ingredients, not used thus heretofore. These combined and applied to the skin produce a BEAUTY of rare type, while its use cannot be detected. Sold by Druggists.

TuFp DE LA SANTA, Agent.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

IF TALK were grain elevators and terminal accommodations, New York city would to-day have storage-room and shipment facilities for the commerce of the entire continent.

HAVING, in his Ministerial capacity, produced a monetary crisis in Canada, Sir FRANCIS HICKS kindly offers the United States a new plan for securing resumption of specie payments.

"IN AMERICA it is claimed that there are 750,000 white men who cannot read."—*St. Louis Times.*

And nearly all of them invariably vote the Democratic ticket.

THE Philadelphia *Star* comes to the conclusion that there is not an absolutely honestly-managed municipality in the country; and as long as they are managed by Democrats it doesn't care whether they are honestly managed or not.

THE Postmaster General has decided that the returns of the amount of postage paid by newspapers in the different cities are not to be published, and postmasters are forbidden to make known the weights of the journals in their respective localities.

THE foreign imports at New York last week amounted to $6,117,777, against $9,269,815 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the beginning of the year foot up $12,994,068, against $130,940,507 for the relating period of 1874.

THE aggregate amount of petroleum received at Philadelphia during last week was 37,616 barrels, of which quantity 24,984 barrels were crude, and 12,632 barrels refined oils. The exports of general merchandise during the week reached a valuation of $713,221.

THE next centennial celebration will come in May, at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where a Declaration of Independence was indulged in a few months before the final Federal Declaration at Philadelphia, and which therefore claims to be the real cradle of American liberty.

THE latest advices received at Washington concerning the operations of the syndicate are to the effect that they are selling bonds in Europe as rapidly as was expected, and are doing better here than they were a short time ago. They will take the twenty-five millions anyhow, but expect to do much better.

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has announced that hereafter fast freight lines will be tabooed on its road and no longer permitted to run over it. It is also reported that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads intend to do the same thing in a short time, and that other Western roads will probably follow suit.

THE great English author, CARLYLE, than whom perhaps no man living has a clearer and deeper insight into the intrinsic quality and value of things, sums up the character of Tammany with sharper epigrammatic point than was ever done before. He says the "Tammany Ring" is "the lowest circle in the Inferno of Worst." And the arrow sped by the gnarled old hater of shams cleaves the notch.

THE approach of better times is hardly indicated by the statistics of our foreign trade. For the first quarter of this year the imports at New York were $100,000,000, against $108,350,000 in 1874, and $120,100,000 in 1873. The exports for the same time were $74,200,000 in 1875, $75,200,000 in 1874, and $77,500,000 in 1873. The returns of the imports and exports of Great Britain for first two months of the year, show a similar decline.

IN THE town of Concord, Massachusetts, which held its centennial celebration yesterday, one-fifth of all the taxes is paid by women. The town voted to expend $10,000 upon the celebration, whereupon the *Woman's Journal* observes: "In other words, the men of Concord have taken from the women of Concord $2,000 without their consent, and have spent it in celebrating the principle that 'taxation without representation is tyranny.'" Is this proposition refutable?

THE time is evidently approaching when the trade dollar will be the basis of all silver valuations. It has already given to the United States a leading place in the commerce of the East, and will, no doubt, ultimately lead to the arbitration of exchanges with all countries, whose monetary unit is based on the silver standard. Following our own example, England and Japan are both about to become competitors with us, and go into the trade dollar coining bussness.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of special interest and importance to all holders of life insurance policies, and all who may hereafter apply for such policies. It is to the effect that untruthful answers to the questions which form the basis of the policy, even though they may be immaterial to the risk assumed by the company, render the instrument void. This is the first time in which the question involved has been brought before the court of last resort in this country.

A DISAGREEABLE conviction has taken possession of the mind of the St. Louis *Republican* that Missouri Democracy is far on the high road to ruin. That paper says:

"The disgraceful conduct that marked the last days of the session of the Legislature, and the not less disgraceful wrangling in the Democratic Central Committee of this county, are among the signs of this suicidal work."

It is the same story everywhere. In every State in which that party has obtained ascendancy, it is outraging dignity and decency, and working out its own overthrow without having sense enough to know it.

IT IS the unfortunate tendency of Americans to overdo everything. For awhile, emigration to California, in colonies and otherwise, went on prosperously; but, like everything else, too many have gone at it, and California is, for the present, overstocked. The Pacific railroads are crowded with eager parties, pressing to California to find better homes than they have left; while those who are already there are writing back to their friends to stay where they are. California, they say, is already overrun by laborers and penniless emigrants, who had hardly enough money to pay their fare thither, and have none to pay their way back.

THE New York papers make a great disturbance over the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury that the officers of the Internal Revenue have the power, under the laws of the United States, to compel banks to show the checks of their customers, for examination as to the fact whether they had been properly stamped before being issued. There may be a great deal of objection to this examination, on the part of those whose checks have not been stamped; but, if there has been no fraud on the revenue, why resist the examination? The unwillingness to have checks examined would seem to imply a consciousness on the part of those objecting, that there has been a pretty general neglect of the legal requirement in the matter.

TO-DAY the business men of the river towns in Ohio meet at Ironton to consider the question of building a railroad from Newport, opposite Cincinnati, to Catlettsburg and thence to Huntington, the present terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio. Nearly all the proposed road is in Kentucky, and it traverses the famous "blue grass region," the richest portion of that State. The distance is 165 miles. The Virginia Legislature, also, recently authorized the city of Richmond to use her credit to the extent of $1,000,000 in finishing the Western connections of the Chesapeake and Ohio. This road passes through a splendid coal and iron region, where will some day probably be located some of the busiest manufacturing centers in the country.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, imagines himself an orator, and he goes around making speeches to every little gathering that will listen to him, without regard to consequences. He was elected by the liquor influence, and, when at home, smacks his lips with his friends over the contents of a "barrel of thirteen-year-old rye;" yet, being in Cincinnati lately while a temperance fair was going on, he could not resist the temptation to drop in among the crusaders and make them a speech. On that occasion, in alluding to the crusade movement, Governor ALLEN said:

"It is one of the forms which in every well-regulated community must commend itself to all men who are worthy to be called such."

This old fool will make one speech too many for his own good, yet; you see if he doesn't.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

As Pennsylvania no longer holds her State elections in October, the States that will lead off in indicating the drift of public opinion, this year, are Ohio and Indiana, which still adhere to the election day which they originally borrowed from Pennsylvania. Elections will be held in both of these States on the second Tuesday of October next; and their influence upon the November elections which follow in the other States will probably be as great and decisive in 1875 as they proved to be in 1874.

The election in Indiana, we believe, is merely for county officers, and is not therefore of national importance; consequently the interest in these October contests will center mainly in Ohio. That State, therefore, may be regarded as the battle-ground of this year's campaign.

The importance of the election in Ohio, on account of its occurrence in advance of the other State elections, naturally attracts the attention of all outside of the State who are interested in politics; and if it went no further than in producing intentness and anxiety, there would be no reason to object to it. But it does not stop there. Already, meetings have been quietly held of "influential" men in Washington city, to indicate to the Ohio Republicans who they shall nominate for Governor and what they shall do; and, as the day for the meeting of the State nominating convention approaches, the desire of outsiders to meddle in the matter increases and intensifies.

The Ohio Republicans, as might have been expected, cry "hands off." They want to be left to manage their own affairs in their own way, and be left to their own judgment in deciding upon their standard-bearer.

And why not? They certainly know their own condition better than any outsider can; why, then, should they not be left free to choose the man they think the strongest and the best? The Connecticut campaign was managed from Washington, and was a failure. We want no repetition of it in Ohio; and if the political managers at Washington and elsewhere will only let Ohio alone, it will be better for the Republican party, and for the Republican cause, if not for them.

The old war-horses of Ohio politics, NOYES, WADE, HAYES, and others, have declined to enter into this fight as candidates. The party is therefore compelled to choose its candidate for Governor from among its newer material, and it will probably be none the worse for having to undergo this necessity. It has abundance of good material to choose from; and while we feel the strongest interest in their making a wise selection, we have confidence enough in their good judgment to trust implicitly to it.

THE Schuylkill *Republican*, a paper published at Minersville, in the heart of the Schuylkill coal region, expresses the opinion that the striking miners, since the Luzerne men have voted overwhelmingly against making the strike general, should go to work at once and give up the contest as lost. It says:

"In this contest we have frequently, on account of our earnestness in expression of our honest opinions, been quoted abroad as 'the organ of the workingmen,' but in all candor we must express our humble opinion that it is now time for the workingmen of Schuylkill county to pause and look seriously, inquiringly and soberly at their condition! When you resolved to resist the encroachments of monopolies, combined, upon your rights, you were led to believe, and you had a right to expect that you would have the assistance of the entire army of anthracite coal miners to aid in that resistance. But you have been betrayed in your own house, and those who should have befriended you are supplying the ammunition with which the foe is driving you and your families from idleness to actual want.

"Your cause is as sacred to-day as ever. The demands of capital, with which you are contending, are no less exacting than they were months ago. Yet in the face of these facts, we ask, is it not time that this struggle was brought to a close in some shape?"

It then advises the miners to modify, or expunge entirely, some of the objectionable features of their by-laws, and thus show their willingness to treat fairly with their employers, and expresses the conviction that the employers will meet them more than half way.

"THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes that Miss Aldyce, daughter of Judge Aldyce, from Vermont, appointed to examine into the Alabama claims, will be united in marriage to a Mr. Lathrop, of Chicago, whose parents are residents of Washington, but who are at present traveling over the continent. Miss Aldyce, is very cultivated, and possesses great repose of manner. She is a fragile-looking blonde, and Mr. Lathrop is also a decided blonde."—*Chicago paper.*

This is either too much information, or not enough. How much money has the male blonde, and how much is the old screw, her father, going to give his daughter? What sort of clothes does LATHROP wear? Does he smoke? or drink? and how is he on billiards? Who is going to perform the ceremony, and what are the names of the bridesmaids? What will the bride wear on the happy occasion, and will the dresses be ordered from WORTH? These and a hundred other particulars should be forthcoming. We never heard of LATHROP before, nor of ALDYCE either, for that matter; but if the private affairs of the two families are the subject of public comment, why cheat the appetite for gossip with such an unsatisfactory paragraph as the one we have quoted? It would be much better to let the couple get married quietly, and say nothing about it; but, if the newspapers are going into the business of retailing the private affairs of families, let them give the fullest of details, so that the world may know all about it.

SURGEON SUDDARDS, of the United States Navy, writing from Port Royal, S. C., expresses the fear that the yellow fever will break out again on the Southern coast as soon as the warm weather sets in. He says:

"When the hot weather returns, which may be expected from day to day, I very much fear a fresh outburst of disease. Since early in the winter all the old residents of Key West with whom I came in contact, invariably expressed themselves as fearful of a very sickly season. In Havana, too, I made a point of asking the opinion of almost every one I met on this point. It was the same. A general apprehension was felt, and even the most conservative were compelled to acknowledge their fears. The increased temperature of the past winter being 6° above the average, the undue prevalence of southerly and easterly winds, and the absolute absence of northers during the whole winter, the general opinion existing among those who have had best opportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of yellow fever so early at Havana and Key West, all combine to favor the belief that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calamitous result, and would, therefore, be in the highest degree imprudent."

"WE REMEMBER to have read," says the Boston *Advertiser*, "in certain Chicago papers, elaborate commendations of the new system of electing members of the Illinois House of Representatives by the cumulative vote, not the least advantage of which was declared to be its influence in procuring on the whole better men than are ordinarily chosen by the system of majorities. It is doubtful if this branch of the subject will be touched upon in the future annual articles." Yes; for even the Chicago *Tribune*, which once fathered the cumulative policy, expresses the universal opinion respecting a Legislature chosen by the cumulative vote, when it says that it has "adjourned leaving behind a recollection of unparalleled scenes of confusion, disorder and violence, and a mephitic reputation like that of a menagerie."

NOTWITHSTANDING that the past year was one of general prostration and disaster to industrial pursuits, it showed an increased production of manufactures of nearly $30,000,000 in St. Louis. This season presents the extraordinary increase thus far of over seventy-six per cent. in the amount of fuel received, a proof of the healthy growth of the city, and at the same time of the revival of activity at its mills and furnaces. Nearly all the stove works, foundries, agricultural works, and machine and engine works, are reported to be doing a good degree of business, and the papers look forward to a gratifying increase over the previous season in all branches of the iron trade of that "metropolis of the future." It is to be hoped this prosperous tide will reach Pittsburgh presently.

AFTER all, it appears, it is to the dressmaker we are to look as the one who must deal the death-blow at polygamy. A Salt Lake City correspondent says that one of the chief causes of disaffection in Mormondom is the introduction of fashionable dressmaking and the consequent creation of a taste among the Mormon women for finery. They have discovered that where a man has half a dozen wives it is impossible for him to foot all the millinery and dressmaking bills, and consequently a number of the ambitious have become warm advocates of monogamy, as they perceive such a state enables them to gratify the dress propensity. Very few of the Mormons are able to pay for the fashionable costuming of five or ten wives.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The weather is improving. We May be happy yet.

With the Massachusetts papers it is nothing but centennial.

The National Board of Trade will convene at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 15.

The mews of France. Some statistician makes that country the happy possessor of six million cats.

It has been statistically proved that colored men are not addicted to suicide, they not taking dark views of life.

This is Spring, beautiful Spring, when the sweet violets bloom and the little birds get up and give open air concerts.

In the interior lakes of New York, and in the Adirondacks, the ice still remains from two to three feet in thickness.

It is affirmed that three men fail at spelling for every woman that fails. Is this because women are good at matches?

A colony of five hundred Bohemians will settle in Nebraska this season, but there will not be a journalist among them.

A one eyed California girl advertises for a husband similarly afflicted. She don't intend to be twitted on her deformity.

How far that trouble spreads. Henry Ward Beecher's cousin was knocked down in Canada the other day and robbed of $260.

The next fourteen months will be packed with century anniversaries of the memorable events of the birthtime of our history.

The east shore of Lake Michigan is literally walled up with huge cakes of ice, driven there by the action of the incoming waves.

A Canadian company is manufacturing caoutchouc from milk-weed, the juice of which yields about four per cent. of India rubber.

There was a good deal more powder burned at Lexington and Concord yesterday than was used on the day then celebrated.

Practical Christianity. The Chicago Y. M. C. Association procured 3,400 situations for men out of employment during the past year.

A stock company has recently been formed in Spain, whose object is to unite Europe and Africa by a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar.

Apes, of an intelligent breed, are used as slaves in the Malayan Peninsula, and seem to take to labor almost as naturally as the average Southern White Leaguer.

The National Monument Association is making amother effort to secure the completion of the Washington shaft. It will cost half a million to finish it.

Hundreds of foolish Millerites are gathering in Chicago, having given away all their earthly possessions, under the belief that the millenium commences to-day.

The London *Athenæum* laughs at a writer who once called a revolver a "pistol with many barrels." Did the editor never see a revolver of the "pepper box" pattern?

Still forging ahead. Several new railroads are projected in Japan, and telegraphic communication has been established between all the principal cities.

A New York father has just been sent to prison for five days for simply boxing his boy's ears. Young America will get out an injunction against spanking, next.

Peat fuel is now burned in the locomotives of one of the Canada railways, with a saving estimated at some forty-five per cent. as compared with the cost of coal.

Cardinal McCloskey boasts descent from the celebrated Viale, monarch of Ireland about the beginning of the fifth century, who conquered Great Britain and Gaul.

Alaska has now a paper printed on its own soil, a miniature sheet called the *Alaska Bulletin*, published at Sitka. The total population of that place is stated at 502.

Grasshopper district newspapers say that the recent wet weather has rotted many of the eggs of the pests, and that the crop in consequence will be a very light one.

The New York Legislature has just passed a bill granting conditional liberty to convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life at the expiration of fifteen years penal servitude.

Results of the depression. Upwards of thirty per cent. of the vessels engaged in trading between Philadelphia and ports in the West Indies are behind in their ship chandlery bills.

A Bostonian is lecturing in Chicago to prove that the second coming of the Messiah will take place on the 19th instant. That's the date of the Lexington centennial celebration.

A sniff of gunpowder. The Winchester Arms Company and the Providence Tool Company have just shipped a cargo of rifles and ammunition for the Turkish Government, valued at $629,150.

Woman's influence. A Mississippi politician informs his fellow citizens that, "at the earnest solicitation of my wife and daughters, I have consented to become a candidate for County Treasurer."

A Detroit man has invented a machine which he thinks is destined to revolutionize the match manufacturing business. He takes a green pine log and turns it into seasoned match splints in four hours.

What a model father! Boss Tweed in '71 conveyed real estate to the value of nearly a million and a half to his eldest son; the consideration being "natural love and affection and the thirteenth part of a dollar."

A wonderful place is Boston. Five kittens were born there recently, each of which was joined to another after the manner of the Siamese twins. The owner, who had doubtless never heard of Barnum, had them all drowned.

Manslaughter by infection. An English nurse has just been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having conveyed the contagion of puerperal fever to a patient whom she attended in childbirth.

PERSONAL.

The oldest Fourth of July orator in Massachusetts is Benjamin Hobart, of Abington, now ninety-four years of age, who delivered the oration on Independence Day in that town in the year 1805.

The following advertisment is from the San Francisco *Call*: "Notice—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Maria A. Charnay, she having put me out of the house.—Antoine Charnay."

In response to a serenade, last Friday night, Senator Schurz said he did not purpose to remove his residence from St. Louis, but that he looked forward to a great, if not greater, usefulness as an editor, speaker and writer, than he had attained in official position.

One of the most interesting features of the Lexington celebration was the presence of Sarah Smith Stafford, the only surviving daughter of Lieutenant James Bayard Stafford, an officer of the frigate Bon Homme Richard of historic fame. This lady, now seventy-three years of age, is as active as some young girls.

Lancaster Hodges, a colored man 104 years old, and a native of Danvers, Massachusetts who was an inmate of Gen. Gideon Foster's family at the time of the battle of Concord and Lexington, and distinctly remembers the General's departure with one hundred men for the battle, was a prominent guest at the centennial, yesterday.

Gen. Spinner, who retires as United States Treasurer on the 30th of June next, will pass his summers at "Hickory Grove," his home on the Mohawk, in New York, and will spend the winters with his daughters in Florida. "This is about the way I have dreamed out how I shall spend the remainder of my life," says the General. On being asked if he would go into any kind of business he replied, "O, no; I am too old. I shall step back and give the boys a chance."

Some curious devices resorted to by the witnesses in the Beecher case to fortify their memory occasionally come to light. The Brooklyn *Argus* says a prominent witness employed a stenographer for a week prior to his being called upon to testify, to whom he dictated the facts to which he proposed to swear. On Monday the expectant witness dictated his narrative, and the stenographer wrote out his notes and delivered them. On Wednesday the gentleman sent for the stenographer, and beginning anew, went over the story the second time; and again were the notes written out. On Friday the operation was repeated, for the third, and as it proved, the final time, the gentleman explaining that when he "got into the cross-examiner's hands he wanted to know what he was about."

STATE NEWS.

The recently revived *Cove Echo* has again suspended.

Rev. David Wolf, of Wolfsburg, Bedford county, died on the 9th inst.

Frozen earth has been found nine feet below the surface, in Reading.

The police of Philadelphia have "raised" $23,235 for Centennial purposes.

Mr. J. Geist, of Pottstown, wears the coat he was married in fifty years ago.

Mr. David Pyle, of Forest county, fell from a raft at Scrubgrass, a few days ago.

Two hundred and twenty-five persons have united with churches in Meadville, recently.

The *Record* says the wheat crop of Chester county, this year, promises to be an average one.

There were loading at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., one hundred and forty-one sea-going vessels.

Rev. R. M. Wallace, of the First Presbyterian church, Altoona, has announced his intention to resign.

Mr. Samuel Myers died suddenly in New Brighton, on the 9th inst., of rheumatism of the heart.

Mrs. Henry Keller, a widow, died suddenly in Lancaster on Saturday, 17th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Abijah Oliver died at his residence in Washington on the 12th inst., in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Eight feet and nine inches of snow has fallen in Minersville, Schuylkill county, since the beginning of winter.

The borough council of Centralia, Schuylkill county, has borrowed $5,000, and will use it in paying men now idle for working on the streets.

Dr. Blackwood, of the Ninth Presbyterian church Philadelphia, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate on the 14th inst.

John T. Crawford, a prominent Republican of Montgomery county, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in Lower Merion, on Thursday, 15th inst.

Hon. James Fry, an Associate Judge in Lehigh county, fell dead in a butcher shop in Allentown, on the 14th inst., of heart disease. His age was sixty-two years.

Rev. Francis Strang, of Westfield, Tioga county, father of Hon. B. B. Strang, died last week. He had preached for forty years in the community where he died.

The latest gem from the *Ledger's* obituary mill:

Our little Johnny's on the shining shore,
He doesn't wear his little pants no more,
His little peg-top now he never hums
He died a cutting of his little gums!

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Eastern Pennsylvania is about to take measures to establish an Old Man's Home for the benefit of the members of the order.

Colonel George T. Hummel, of Hummelstown, Dauphin county, died on the 15th inst., aged sixty-two years. He served in the Legislature in 1853, and at the time of his death was President of the Hummelstown bank.

The Mechanicsburg *Independent* says Samuel Hertzler has a cow from whose milk, at fifteen milkings, or one milking over a week, fifteen pounds and fifteen ounces of butter were made. A most remarkable cow for butter.

Anthony S. Ely, a prominent citizen of Lebanon, died on the 15th inst., of typhoid fever. He had occupied many offices in the county, including those of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Sheriff, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

A new phase of the "bee" mania has broken out in Lancaster political circles. It is proposed that the candidates for office, "whose name is legion," shall stand up and spell each other down until only the requisite number to fill the offices shall remain. That's the best "spell" we have yet heard of.

A Reading milk dealer has been interviewed, and tells some bad things concerning the dairymen who supply that city. He says there are hundreds of diseased cows in their stalls, the milk from which produces scrofula and other diseases in children; and that much of the milk sold for fresh has been previously skimmed.

The Minersville *Republican* says: Frederick Schlamlick, a cabinet maker by trade, has for a long time been an inmate of the County Almshouse. He is a man eighty-one years of age, and bears his age well. Last summer he took a notion to make his own coffin, which he did, and to be sure that it was the right size, has frequently laid himself out in it, and seems to be well satisfied that it will make a comfortable abiding place for his frame of clay after the vital spark has winged its way to "the land of the leal."

The Reading *Times* says: A man, while working in the Maidencreek stone quarries, a day or two ago, was singularly and seriously injured. After a blast had gone off, he, in company with others, went to remove the stones, and dropping his drill into a hole, where some powder remained, caused an explosion which hurled stones against the man, disfiguring him fearfully, and it is said that the drill was driven entirely through his body. At last accounts he was still living, but is lying in a critical condition.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: A pocket book containing $640 having been lost, the owner, S. K. Zook, offered $100 reward for its return. The pocket book was found by Solomon Yoder, and as soon as he ascertained whose it was—there being nothing in it to show the owner—he promptly forwarded it to Mr. Zook, who in turn was equally prompt in sending back the $100 reward, but Mr. Yoder wouldn't have it, declaring he "didn't want to be paid for being honest." The answer is somewhat characteristic of our Omish friends, but affords food for reflection to all classes, both old and young, too many of whom want to be paid to be honest.

From the Erie *Dispatch* we learn that Thomas Campbell stepped at one of the hotels in that city, about four months since, and upon retiring placed his gold watch and pocket-book under the pillow as an extra precaution for safety. The next morning the pocket-book was missing and Campbell left with the conviction of being robbed. Monday, while making the bed, the pocket-book was found on the slats under the bottom mattress. The wallet contained a $500 check and $67 in money. The proprietor wants to restore the money to its owner. Let's see—four months. We infer Erie bed makers only make beds occasionally.

Mrs. Rachel Reed, mother-in-law of ex Gov. William Bigler, died at the residence of her son, in Clearfield, on the 8th inst., aged nearly eighty-three years. She was a Marylander by birth, and with her parents emigrated to Penn's Valley, Centre county, in the year 1795, and from thence to Clearfield county (then Lycoming and Bedford) in 1803, having been preceded to the latter section by only sixteen families. Clearfield was then known as "Old Town," so designated because it had been an Indian town, and this section of Pennsylvania was familiarly called the "back-woods." In a long obituary the *Republican* points out many interesting incidents in her life, the following being sufficient to show her remarkable character: In 1808, when only sixteen years of age, she traveled all the way from "Old Town" to Philadelphia on horseback; thence to Wilmington, Delaware, and across the country to Frederick, Maryland, and returned by way of Baltimore and Harrisburg to Clearfield, a distance of nearly seven hundred miles! Part of this trip she had the company of one of her brothers, and from Baltimore to Penn's Valley she was accompanied by Mrs. William Stewart. From Baltimore to Clearfield she carried a set of china cups and saucers in her lap, and delivered them at the family residence without a flaw.

British Iron Interests.

Although the English shipments of railway iron to the United States have fallen to a low figure we find an increase of British shipments to other countries, and especially to India, Australia, South America and Sweden. In all foreign countries where new railways are being built England furnishes the capital and puts very much of it in the shape of British rails, cars, engines, etc. Thus, notwithstanding the enormous amount of suspended railway bonds held by her capitalists she is at the present time furnishing capital for new railways in Canada, Mexico, South America, Egypt, Turkey, India, Australia, Sweden and many other countries. Yet with all the world thus before her, and all the nations borrowing her money and buying her rails, the loss of her greatest and most profitable market in the United States grieves her to the soul and paralyzes her enterprise quite as much as our own is at present. The chances are if the suspended railways could only resume payment of their interest and business revive generally here, the English would gladly part with half the other foreign markets in order to hold on to ours.

For the colossal wealth and prosperity of England have been accumulated contemporaneously with the rise and greatness of this Republic, and mostly at our expense. The profit received by her people from the American trade may very well excuse their ceaseless efforts to grasp and retain every portion of that trade that they can reach by any possible means. But a recent English trade organ, speaking of the gloomy condition and prospects of the British iron trade, dolefully says that England stands alone in her devotion to free trade, and that all other nations are protective, from which it may be inferred that the prospect of working off upon other countries the produce of her iron works that she once threw on us, is somewhat of a diminishing one. But what we now desire to set before our readers is this: that with the recovery of our internal prosperity, and the settlement of the railroad finances, there may come another furore for investments in America, and with it a reopening of the railroad building mania and the renewal of the importation of foreign iron. The extension of our railway system derived its impulse from the ambition of cities, the enterprise of iron works, the competition of great through lines, and speculative investments in mines and lands, and the same interests may be looked to hereafter to renew the movement. The question then is whether American or English capital shall be in the ascendant when the movement begins, for upon that will largely depend the control of the supplies. Our surplus capital is vainly seeking profitable investments now and shuns railway bonds. But if once English capital shall renew it confidence in these bonds we see no reason to doubt that our capitalists will follow suit. As to the eventual profits, let the American investments be placed by the side of Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, Indian, Australian, Swedish or South American and any man of sense would prefer ours.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Did he remember the saying, "As false as dicer's oaths?" A Bostonian, summoned as a juror, recently, asked to be excused because he was a professional gambler, and his request was granted.

There is in many parts of the Choctaw Nation terrible distress and destitution.

The Signs of Health

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and attenuated frame may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him, and his asservation is mere bravado. Few persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression, and an absence of leanness, indicate that their possessor enjoys good digestion, sound sleep and a vigorous circulation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. The surest medium for their attainment is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by purifying the blood banish sallowness, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished and impart to the face the placid expression indicative of a clear and unwearied mind. The Bitters are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal

And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TThs

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Elegant Diagonals

AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS'

Tailoring Establishment,

98 Wylie Avenue.

WALTER ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK,)

NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FUR

HATS!

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Palmer's Hat House,

151 WOOD ST.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use

Chantauqua Lake Ice,

Being the only LAKE ICE offered in this market this season, and at about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.

PRICE LIST

Of Chantauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, without advance during the season.

Office, 20th and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.		Per Week.
10 ℔	50 cts.	7 del.	60 cts.
15 ℔	75 cts.	7 del.	90 cts.
20 ℔	95 cts.	7 del.	1 10 cts.
25 ℔	1 10 cts.	7 del.	1 30 cts.
30 ℔	1 25 cts.	7 del.	1 40 cts.
35 ℔	1 40 cts.	7 del.	1 55 cts.
40 ℔	1 50 cts.	7 del.	1 70 cts.
50 ℔	1 60 cts.	7 del.	1 90 cts.

50 ℔ twice a week, 60 cts. ₱ cwt.
100 ℔ twice a week and over, 50 cts. ₱ cwt.
50 to 100 ℔ per day, 50 cts. ℔ cwt.
For larger quantities call on Drivers in Wagons, or at office. TThs

A 1

RUBBER HOSE,

HOSE COUPLINGS

AND

PIPES,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

Mansfield & Co.'s,

13 Second Avenue.

2p

J. OL'R FLOWER,

DENTIST,

REMOVED TO 140 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TThs

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

99 WATER STREET.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate will make known and present the same, duly probated, to
MALCOLM HAY, Administrator,
152 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
TTh

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
☞Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!

Low-Priced and Finest Goods.

Stock New, Unusually Full and Complete

Gents' Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' Underwear, all kinds.
Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.
Gents' New Silk Neckwear.
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.

This Department will be kept well supplied with Goods, all of which will be offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Linen Shirt Bosoms.

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that we now manufacture in the building all our Shirt Bosoms, which enables us to offer these very much under usual prices, either singly or by the half-dozen, dozen or larger quantities.

Notion Department

Contains New Goods of All Kinds.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co

Have Just Opened at their

NEW STORE,

115 and 117 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY,

A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,

Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $5 00.

FANCY SILKS,

IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN

DRESS GOODS,

For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

Black Grenadines & Hernanis.

NEW STYLES IN

Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes

The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.

Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins and Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY APRIL 17.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

NEW NOVELTIES IN

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods and Silks

Offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.

New Invisible Plaids,
New Lace Mohairs, choice colors,
New De Beges,
New Pongees and Poplins,
New Illuminated Plaids,

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

All-Wool Black Cashmeres.

At 25c. Good Black Alpacas, worth 37½c.
At 37½c and 44c. Extra Fine Black Alpaca.
At 50c. Super Black Alpaca. Decided Bargains.
At 62½c and 75c. Best Black Alpacas at these prices yet offered.

At 62½c. All Wool Cashmeres.
At 75c and 87½c. Extra Quality Black Cashmeres.
At $1 00. Very Fine Black Cashmeres.
Best Black Cashmeres, at very low prices.

At $1 00 to $1 25. Bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, Super Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 to $2 50. Extraordinary Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks.
Best Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Colors in Plain Dress Silks.
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NEW AND DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS,

From 10c to 25c per yard.

UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.

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WE NOW OFFER
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

AND

Housefurnishing Goods,

At Our Usual Lowest Prices.

New Calicos, Chintzes and Percales.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
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Mattresses, Pillows and Spring Bed Bottoms.
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Carpets of all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Rugs, Mats, Drugget Cloths, &c.

Opened To-Day!

A Splendid Assortment of

Lunch, Dinner, Traveling
And Market Baskets,

All Colors, Shapes and Sizes.

Children's Carriages, all prices.
Children's Canopy Top Carriages.
Perambulators and Velocipedes,
Hobby Horses, Wagons, &c

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S,
MEN'S AND BOYS'

Shoes, Boots, &c.

Stock All New—Prices Very Low.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our very Complete Stock in the following Departments, to which is added daily large additions of the Most Desirable Goods in the Market, which we offer the Trade at the Lowest Eastern Figures.

Domestic Dry Goods,
Linen & Housekeeping Goods,
Cottonades, Cassimeres, Jeans,
Embroideries and Laces,
Skirts and Corsets, Trimmings,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Millinery and Straw Goods,

Dress Goods, Shawls,
Flannels, Crashes,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, White Goods,
Ladies' Neck Ties and Scarfs,
Umbrellas, Braids, Buttons,
Combs and Small Wares.

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ONLY!

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C

MILLINERY

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THE PLACE TO BUY

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,

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QUICKLY CURED!

ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. d*

DR. WHITTIER,

302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his lifelong special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks time, Office No. 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857. ☞Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain, sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp. TThs*

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, April 24th, 1875, at noon,

For the Building of about 750 Feet in Length of Trestle Work,

Containing about 100,000 feet B. M., at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of John C. Lewis, Engineer, corner of Pike and Eleventh streets, (A. V. R. R. office), Pittsburgh.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 13, 1875.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this Office until the 22d inst., inclusive, for FURNISHING ICE for use of the several Court Rooms and Public Offices during the incoming season. Bids to be at the rate per ton, to be delivered at the Court House in such quantities as the Commissioners or their Agent may direct.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

SEED POTATOES.

THOBURN'S LATE ROSE,
BROWNELL BEAUTY,
EARLY ROSE,
And EXTRA EARLY VERMONT,

Which is ten days earlier than the Early Rose.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
TTh 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
IMPORTANT CHANGES.

On and after SUNDAY, February 14th, 1875, Trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	7:25 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac.	10:15 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Uniontown Ex	3:45 p m	Through Ex	10:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:20 p m	Uniontown Ex	10:00 a m
W. Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	5:55 p m
Through Ex.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	9:20 p m
McKees't C. T.	12:45 p m	McKeesp't C. T.	10:05 a m

McKeesport Accommodation departs at 11:15 p. m., and arrives at 7:35 p. m., will run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.
Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.
Day Express daily, at 7:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m, Baltimore 3:25 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a m, Philadelphia 6:50 a m, New York 10:10 a m.
Fast line daily, at 7:51 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a m, Philadelphia, 8:05 a m, New York 11:15 a m, Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:07 am.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:51, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:06, a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........7:16 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows
Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..6:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........7:41 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:21 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:31, 3:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31, and 8:21 am, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........9:41 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........3:11 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:46 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p m.
Market Train for Butler..........3:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:21 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:46 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:16 a m and 1:41 p m. On Sunday, 9:51 a m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE

On and after SUNDAY, December 27th, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:08 a m	McDonald's Ac	7:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:23 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	8:03 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	7:28 a m
McDonald'sAc.	12:14 p m	McDonald's Ac	5:48 p m
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	12:32 p m
Washington Ac	4:58 p m	Fast Line	7:28 p m
Mansfield Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
McDonald'sAc.	10:58 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:40 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after NOVEMBER 15, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Chicago Ex	12:28 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:53 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:18 p m
Bellaire Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:33 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:18 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:18 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily. Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.
J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager,
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, November 23d, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Ac	6:40 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:25 a m	Night Express.	7:00 a m
Kittanning Ac.	11:30 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:30 a m
Hulton Ac	2:00 p m	Kittanning Ac.	10:00 a m
Titusville Ex.	2:40 p m	Hulton Ac	1:30 p m
Kittanning Ac.	4:30 p m	Titusville Ex.	3:25 p m
Soda Works Ac.	5:55 p m	Kittanning Ac.	5:40 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	9:25 p m
Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m

Buffalo and Night Express Trains make direct connection for Buffalo.
All Trains Daily, except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m, stopping at all Stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport, and points on P. and E. R. R.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with Stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.
Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

LATEST SPRING STYLES

IN

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,

In all Desirable Materials and Colors, Made Up in the Very Best Manner from the Latest New York and Paris Styles, and offered at Extraordinary Low Prices.

New Spring Jackets and Sacques,
New Shawls, of every description.

NOVELTIES OPENED TO-DAY!

The New White and Colored

Wide Linen Lace Goods,

For Overskirts and Polonaises,
Trimmings to Match.

New Spring Sacquing,

FOR CHILDREN.

Black Hernanias and Grenadines.

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS.

Splendid Display of All the Latest Novelties in

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SPRING

Hats and Bonnets,

Trimmed and Untrimmed.

New Silk Scarf, Hats and Bonnets.
Elegant New Sash Ribbons.
French Flowers, immense assortment
New Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.

At 37½c, Extra Good Corsets.

Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear.
White Dress Muslins, all kinds.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

New Goods Opening Every Day!

INSURANCE.

South Side Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, $100,000

Office, 2633 CARSON ST., Pittsburgh

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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87 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

CAPITAL, $250,000.

ASSETS, $371,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1875.

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Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.

CAPITAL - $225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

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Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED, 1854.

Cash Capital, $175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

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Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door fr City Hall.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS . . . $3,500,000.

J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,

Corner Third avenue and Wood streets,
TThs Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETORS,

Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.
Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

Girard House Hotel Company.

H. W. KANAGA.

Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

The House has been recently renovated and improved, over $50,000 having been expended in Furniture and Gas Fixtures. Prices to suit the times.
$3 00 PER DAY.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,

OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.

VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.

Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

REMOVAL.

J. F. SCHROEDER,

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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Has Removed from his old stand to

No. 62 Smithfield St.,

Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY
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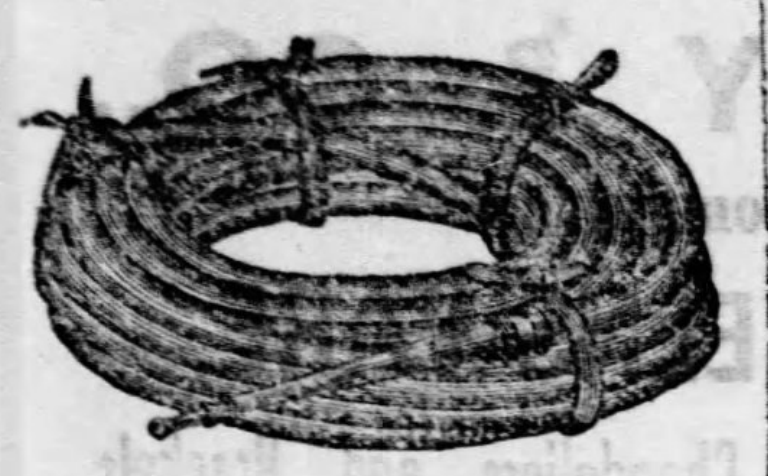

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ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
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SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,
Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
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UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
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HOTEL COOK STOVE!
LARGE OVENS!!
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Inodorous
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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
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Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

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ANDERSON & WOODS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
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150 Barrels Choice Apples.
We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught, FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city. Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.
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EARLY ROSE, PEERLESS and PEACHBLOWS,
For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring
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HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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OF PITTSBURGH,
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Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
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J. H. Walter, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
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Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.
Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.
The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.
Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.
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Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.
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WARING BROS.
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

Gas Fixtures!

We are receiving our SPRING STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, the Finest and Largest Assortment ever offered in the two cities which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Weldon & Kelly,
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A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 19, 1875.

Mr. Hugh McCulloch, for many years the head of the banking firm of Allen, Hamilton & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana, afterward the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and now the head of a prominent London banking house, has commenced a series of letters to the New York *Tribune* on the subject of European finances as connected with the same subject in this country. Mr. McCulloch was one of the most successful secretaries that ever had charge of the Treasury Department, and the policy inaugurated by him, if it had been pursued to the present time, would have prevented many of the disastrous results that have since followed.

In his letter to the *Tribune* he draws a vivid picture of the condition of France at the close of the war with Germany: Two of her most productive provinces ceded to the conqueror, and in addition to the old debt of the nation and the expenses of the war, an indemnity of one thousand million dollars to be paid. Torn by internal strife, with only a provisional government, her people demoralized and her Treasury empty, the burden was taken up and to-day France is financially in better condition than almost any of the other great nations of the world.

Notwithstanding the immense issue of paper money, gold is to-day but a fraction of one per cent. above par. When the war closed her productive industries were either destroyed or almost wholly paralyzed; to-day the balance of her foreign trade is largely in her favor, so that gold has been readily drawn to her from England, from the United States, and even from Germany, until the Bank of France holds over $300,000,000 of coin and bullion. Mr. McCulloch says:

"It is an anomaly, in the financial history of nations, that the conquering nation to which an enormous indemnity has been paid, has been from the beginning of the payment of the instalments subject to greater financial disorder and embarrassment than the nation from which the indemnity was exacted. It is true that this indemnity was paid with borrowed money, but it is also true that the French people were chiefly the lenders, and that the securities which were subscribed for by the citizens of other States have been steadily going back to France, so that the French debt, the largest in the world, more than twice as large as that of the United States, is literally a home debt."

Of the process by which this great financial feat was successfully performed, without disturbing the international monetary system of the world, M. Wolowski, in an able paper printed in the *Journal des Economistes*, gives a most interesting account. This work was accomplished within twenty-seven months, from June 1, 1871, to September 5, 1873. The war debt was discharged, the country liberated from invaders, public confidence restored, business and manufactures thriving, the foreign trade increasing, and the new indemnity taken by her own citizens.

The means by which France has been able to retrieve her fallen fortunes are of especial interest to the citizens of this county, as we are struggling with very much the same problem. This question Mr. McCulloch proposes to consider in a future letter, the results of which we hope to lay before our readers when it appears.

—A correspondent informs us that a circular to the bondholders of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, says that no decision has yet been rendered by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in regard to the validity of the company's charter; but in the meantime the Legislature has confirmed, in the mortgage trustees, all the company's land titles. Another act was also passed, confirming the right of way to the franchises of the road in a company to be formed under the general railroad laws of the State, should the present charter be declared invalid. The road is reported to be in first rate condition. The gross earnings of the road from May 1 to December 31, 1874, were $485,191 76.

—The best proof that can be afforded of the vitality of the new kingdom of Italy is the fact that it can now sustain the enormous burden of $250,000,000 taxes a year. The Government and Parliament from the time of Cavour adopted the excellent maxim of never voting a single dollar unless a corresponding dollar could be obtained from some new source of revenue. By observing this rule, and by good management and fidelity the enormous debt incurred to build up the nation was gradually reduced, and now the expenditures are less than the revenue. Of the expenses the bulk is for the payment of the interest of the national debt, and immense sums were spent in public works. One must naturally take into account the immense difficulties in which the financiers found themselves on the very outbreak of the Italian revolution. It was a peaceful revolution which destroyed so many States, and the employees of the seven States could not be abandoned by King Victor Emanuel's Government. Railways, roads, ports, had to be constructed; an army and a navy had to be created; thousands and thousands of persons to be pensioned, wars to be sustained, brigandage to be extirpated, &c. Debts had to be made to meet the pressing exigencies, and there were moments when the greatest patriots themselves asked how such a state of matters would end.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 17, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To-day's market develops nothing of particular interest, opening steady at about prices current last evening, and since then working very irregularly. Panama and Pacific Mail strong and advancing; Union Pacific, Western Union and Northwestern steady; Lake Shores and Ohios heavy, and Erie off from yesterday's quotations, but steady at the decline.

As we remarked yesterday, the market is undoubtedly under the control of Mr. Gould, but while confessing the strength of "one man power," under *certain* circumstances, we are not prepared to believe that he can manage the market *despite* the powerful influences of the general status of trade throughout the country, and against the powerful influences of financial axioms. While he may feel confident in his power as a leader, he is too shrewd to pull against the tide of current events.

As long as reports of improving business in mercantile circles encourage the bulls we may expect firmness in stocks, but we must also look for realizing sales even by those who now profess to be the strongest of bulls, for they are as quick to "bag profits" as any of the smaller operators.

There has been a very noticeable demand to-day for Pacific Mail, and we hear rumored now that the differences with Panama are adjusted, but nothing definite has yet transpired.

The market closes steady at a little off from its best. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 19, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	....	122⅞	....	122¾	....
5-20's, 1862	118⅝	....	118½	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1864	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	....
5-20's, 1865	121¾	....	121¾	....	122	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅝	....	120⅜	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1867	121⅝	....	121⅝	....	121⅝	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121	....	....	....	121⅛	....
5-20's, 1868	121⅝	....	121⅝	....	121⅝	....
10-40's	115¼	....	115¼	....	115¼	....
10-40's, coupons	116¼	....	116¼	....	116¼	....
Currency 6's	121½	....	121¾	....	122⅞	....
New 5 per cents	115⅛	....	115⅛	....	115½	....
Western Union Tel	77⅞	77⅞	77¾	....	77⅝	77½
Quicksilver	....	21	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44½	45½	45⅝	45½	45¼
Panama	....	130	....	....	131¼	....
Adams Express	....	101	....	....	101	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	89	....	....	88	....
American Express	....	64¼	....	....	64	....
United States Exp'ss	....	62	....	....	63½	....
New York Central	102⅛	101¾	....	....	....	102
Erie	31¼	....	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅛
Michigan Central	....	73¾	....	....	74	73⅝
Michigan Southern	73⅜	73¼	73½	73¾	73½	73½
Illinois Central	....	102½	....	....	102⅝	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	92¼	....	....	92½	....
Chicago & Northw'n	44⅜	44⅜	....	44⅜	....	44½
Do preferred	....	55	....	....	56¼	56⅝
Rock Island	103⅞	103½	103¾	103⅝	....	103⅜
St. Paul, common	....	38⅜	38¾	....	38	37⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	58
Wabash, common	15⅜	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝
Fort Wayne	....	97	....	....	96	....
Ohio & Mississippi	26⅞	26⅞	27	27	....	26⅞
Union Pacific	72⅛	71⅞	72¼	72¼	72¾	72⅜
Harlem	....	130	....	....	130½	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	26½	....	....	....	26⅞	26½
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	....	14	....	13½
Iron Mountain	....	21½	....	....	22¾	....
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	6½	....	6⅛
Tennessee, old	....	....	72	....	....	....
Tennessee, new	....	....	72	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Ar'l	....	....	31½	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	32	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	99⅝	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	....
Reading	56⅝	56¾
United Co's. of N. Jersey	128	129
Oil Creek	10⅜	10⅝
Lehigh Valley	62⅞	63
Allegheny Valley	94	....
Central Trans. Co. sales	44¾	....
P., C. and St. Louis m. b	76	77

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, April 19, 1875.

The state of trade to-day was moderately active in nearly all classes of business, with little to note that was out of the ordinary course of events. Prices were generally steadily held with the volume of transactions about the average.

An encouraging indication of the settlement of the freight question, now pending between the railroads and the grain dealers here, is the following letter, which was received last Saturday. This letter affords reasonable ground for expecting that the greater difficulties in the way of our grain trade will be removed, and that it can be made to extend its scope and volume materially. The letter is as follows:

Wm. McCreery, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 6th inst. is received. So far as this company is concerned, the arrangement you refer to, and which I believe is satisfactory to you, can be put into effect at once. But before this can be done, the action of the Pennsylvania Company is required.

Mr. Scott had the papers ready to submit to the Board of that company at its last meeting, but in the press of other business, they had to be laid over. As soon as he returns, he will bring the matter up, and it will, no doubt be approved of.

Yours truly,
A. J. CASSATT,
Third Vice President.
Philadelphia, April 15, 1875.

The arrangement referred to is the giving of pro-rates on grain shipped East from this city, as promised by Colonel Scott, and asked by the Pittsburgh Corn Exchange.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,848	Apples, bbls	140
Wheat, bus	360	Barley, bus	900
Rye, bus	435	Butter, pkgs	54
Bacon, tcs	10	Potatoes, bus	2,442
Hay, bales	585		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market continues quiet, with very light receipts. Prices remain firm at former quotations. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois do $1 24@1 26; amber do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 20. Corn was steady and unchanged. We quote shelled at 81@82c ⅌ bushel for yellow; 79@80c for high mixed; 77@78c for low mixed; ear steady at 78@80c for yellow on track; 75@77c for mixed. Oats were in very light supply and firm. We quote at 70@71c ⅌ bushel for prime white; 68@69c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at $1 25@1 30 for No. 2. Rye is wholly nominal.

FLOUR—There was a good demand at steady prices. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ⅌ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; Wisconsin $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 00@6 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ⅌ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $8 00@8 25.

HAY—There is a large stock, and values continue depressed. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ⅌ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ⅌ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue in good supply with a quiet market, at unchanged prices. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ⅌ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The demand is slow, and the market is weak. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 ⅌ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for choice grades while the lower qualities are in no demand, and bring low prices. We quote strictly choice at 28@30c ⅌ ℔; prime 23@26c; common to medium 15@19c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ⅌ ℔, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ⅌ ℔.

CHEESE—Prices are steady at 16¼@17c ⅌ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—The supply continues large and prices are weak. We quote at 17@18c ⅌ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 ⅌ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ⅌ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ⅌ ℔, 20@50c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ⅌ ℔ in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ⅌ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 ⅌ gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25. The stock of maple sweets is not large, and the market is steady.

POTATOES—We quote from store at $1 10@1 15 ⅌ bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless $1 00@1 10; other grades 95c@$1 00. Sales on track were limited at $1 00@1 05 ⅌ bushel for peachblows; 95c@$1 00 for Peerless.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7¾@8c ⅌ ℔; dried blackberries are easy at 9@10c ⅌ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 8¼@9c ⅌ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 26@27c ⅌ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 23c ⅌ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ⅌ barrel; $5 00 ⅌ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is moderately active; quotable at $7 35@7 50 ⅌ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ⅌ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00. Onion sets are in demand at $7 50@8 50 ⅌ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ⅌ gallon for prime; interior 10@12c.

Groceries.

There was an average movement of standard groceries to-day, with prospects of an improving demand. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ ℔.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅛c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10⅛c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9⅝c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.			
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Strictly ch'e N.O	75c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@60c
Choice Carol'a	8¼@8½c	*Starch.*	⅌ ℔.
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	5½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ℔ bx	$3 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Valentias, ⅌ ℔	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Currants, ⅌ ℔	7½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	9½@11c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ⅌ bx	$1 50
Staerine	15 c	Babbitt's best ⅌ bx	7 00
Soda.		Do. N.Y.City ⅌ ℔	9½c
Bi-carb, in 10 ℔ pkgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	8c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, April 20, 1875.

The market yesterday was weak and depressed, the range of values for crude being about 5c below those of our last report. Refined was quiet and unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 37½@1 40; Union do $1 35@1 37½; immediate shipment $1 65. Sales were 14,900 barrels at Parkers and 2,200 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There was a quiet market, without much business to report, and little change in values. Eastern markets are a little lower. We quote at 11⅝@11¾c for standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track; 11½@11⅝c on the Connellsville track.

New York—Refined is quoted at 13⅞@14c for prompt delivery; 14⅜@14½c for May do.

Philadelphia—Spot refined rules nominally at 13⅞@14c; May delivery 14¼@14½c.

Baltimore—Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 14@14⅛c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—The *Courier* says: The market was characterized by extreme dullness and a further decline in prices. United opened at $1 42½ and declined to $1 35, but rallied again and closed quiet at $1 38½. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 65
700 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 68¾
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 65
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 67½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 41½
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 40
1,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 38¾
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 37½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 31¼
900 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 32½
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells	1 31¼
1,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells	1 28¾
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate ship	1 65
1,500 bbls, river district, immediate ship	1 67½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate ship	1 68¾

NEW YORK, April 19, closing 17.—The market is unsettled, and dull. The shipping trade is in abeyance. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6½c for prompt delivery, and 7c for May; refined quoted at 13⅞@14c for prompt delivery; and 14⅜@14½c for early May; cases are quoted at 19½@21c for shipment; naptha is quoted at 9¾c. In Philadelphia, refined is quoted at 13⅞@14@14⅛c for May delivery, and at Baltimore 14⅛c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Market quiet; standard white 14c; crude 6¾c; cases 18c; sales none; futures—May 14⅛c.

PARKERS, April 19.—United nominally $1 40; outside line not quoted; shipment $1 65. Market scarcely opened.

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—Market very quiet at $1 65.

OIL CITY, April 19.—Market quiet at $1 67½@1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, April 19.—Market quiet but not opened yet; held at $1 65@1 67½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 19.—Market quiet and dull at $1 60.

TIDIOUTE, April 19.—Market quiet at $1 37½ asked, at wells.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 19, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	600
King & Goodwin	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	100
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co., Phila.	519
Total		1,219

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Central O W	1,484
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	1,394
Total		2,878

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, April 19, 1875.

The extremely cold and boisterous weather prevailing for the past few days gave way this morning, and the indications now are that warm and pleasant sunshine and showers will supersede the late cold and murky atmosphere with the accompaniments of storm, rain and snow. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, as Shakespeare, or somebody else, has remarked.

But what shall we say about the market? Was it better or worse than last week? And why are things thusly? So far as we could learn there was little change in the matter of prices, either with regard to cattle, sheep, hogs or milk cows from those ruling last week. The market then was pronounced dull—so it is to-day. The run then was light, and not all sold—such is the fact to-day. Buyers then complained that they could not pay the prices demanded and "make their salt"—they are still of the same opinion, and will not purchase a single bullock, porker or sheep more than they really need to meet the wants of old established customers. So long as shippers are of the opinion that they cannot sell at less rates than those now demanded, and buyers will not or cannot pay them, nothing will be purchased except for immediate and pressing demand.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle to-day was comparatively light, not exceeding, all told, 500 to 600 head, the great bulk of which were shipped from Chicago, and were consigned to regular dealers, such as L. Keefer, J. Zeigler, P. Smith, N. Marks, S. Lowenstine, A. Greenwald, Lobeman & Shamberg, J. Shamberg, W. Moonschine, Rothschild & H. E. Katz, J. Needy, Lowenstine & A. B. Stranerman, Marks & Trauerman, Marks & Bro., M. Krouse, J. Needy, James Hunter, F. Hecton and others, who received from one to two cars each. The quality of the cattle was about what it usually is—medium to good. The offerings, though meagre, were fully equal to the demand, and would not all find purchasers. The prices demanded and paid differed but little from those current last week, and may be stated as follows:

Fat, smooth 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers	$7 40@7 60
Good, smooth 1,200 to 1,400 ℔s steers	6 75@7 00
Common to fair	5 75@6 00
Bulls	4 25@4 50

HOGS

The hog market was dull, owing to the high rates demanded. The numbers on sale were unusually light, not reaching over 200 head. The offerings were first-class, and had they been held a shade lower, would have "went off like hot cakes." But pork is too dear in this market. When a butcher is taxed *nine* cents per pound gross, what must he tax his customers per pound to make the two ends meet? As near as we can come to it sales were made as follows:

Prime Philadelphias	$8 90@9 00
Fair to good stock	8 50@8 60
Mixed	8 00@8 50

SHEEP.

The unlooked for "cold snap" had the effect of curtailing the run of clipped sheep, but the arrivals of wooled was fair. But altogether the offerings were light, though fully equal to the demand. The supply of lambs was light and brought fair prices. We quote as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, wooled	$7 00@7 25
Good, 90 to 100 ℔s, wooled	6 75@7 00
Good, 100 to 115 ℔s. clipped	5 10@6 00
Lambs, wooled	6 00@6 12

MILK COWS.

The usual number of milk cows were in the pens, and brought prices as to their qualities as milkers, which were as follows:

Prime milkers	$45 00@50 00
Fair milkers	35 00@40 00
Common milkers	20 00@25 00

HORSES.

If there was any horse flesh in the market for sale it did not fall under our observation. Horse sales in the Allegheny market are few and far between.

Removal of the Yards.

Now that the warm weather is approaching we expectt to hear agitation on the question of the removal of the cattle yards to some out of the way place where there will be no danger from wild Texas steers, nor pestilentral vapors offered the nostrils of the desizens of the immediate neigborhood.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Matthew Addy & Co.]

April 19—The market remains in about the same position as advised in our last report.

There is a moderate demand for both foundry and mill irons, the latter being somewhat scarce.

Car wheel irons are still quiet.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115.

NEW YORK, April 19, 1875.

MONEY.

Money, after loaning at 4@5 per cent., closed at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½ per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 487½ for sixty days and 490½ for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 115, with sales during the day at 115⅛. Borrowing rates 1@2½ per cent.; carrying rates the same. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $18,000. Clearings $18,000,000. Customs receipts $501,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad and State bonds dull. The day was an important one on the Stock Exchange, where wide fluctuations took place in some of the leading shares. The general tendency of prices was upward, and closing quotations show a gain in a few stocks of from 1@19¼ per cent. The great speculative features of to-day were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Panama. Union Pacific declined to 71¾ at opening, afterwards advanced to 72¾, reacted to 72½ and finally closed at 72¾, the highest point of the day. Pacific Mail advanced from 44½ to 45¾, receded to 45, with last sales at 45½@45¼. Panama opened at 130, against 128¾ at the close on Saturday; from this point it advanced rapidly with the next sale at 140, and succeeding sales were at 142 to 148. The occasion of the rise in the three above-mentioned shares, was an announcement that the committees of the Pacific Mail and Panama companies, by mutual concessions, had virtually reached a point satisfactory to all parties, and that a new contract would be officially ratified at an early day. At one time the cable announcement from London that the steamer Oceanic, of the Occidental and Oriental Company, had passed through the Suez Canal, caused a little flutter in the market, but this passed away when it became understood that this company is controlled by the directors of the Union and Central Pacific roads. The speculation in Union Pacific also received a stimulus from telegrams from the West reporting a fall in water in Bitter Creek Valley, and that travel would be resumed very shortly, and also that negotiations were in progress for harmonious running arrangement with the Kansas Pacific road had a favorable influence. Erie advanced from 30⅞ to 31¼, closing at the latter figure. New Jersey Southern was more active and rose from 5¼ to 7. Lake Shore declined from 73⅜ to 73⅛, closing at 73¾. New York Central was firm at 102@102⅛, and Illinois Central at 103. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 27⅜ to 26¼, closing at 27⅜. Western Union declined from 77⅞ to 77½ and Rock Island from 103⅞ to 103⅛ with a partial recovery at the close. Other changes generally slight. Transactions 230,000 shares, of which 94,600 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 11,000 Rock Island, 34,000 Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 37,000 Union Pacific and 1,300 Panama.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	61	St. Paul	38⅜
W. U. Tel	77½	Do preferred	57
Atlantic & Pacific	26	Wabash	15¼
Quicksilver	20¼	Do preferred	20
Adams Express	101¼	Fort Wayne	96
Wells-Fargo Ex	88	Terre Haute	7
American Express	64	Do preferred	24
U. S. Express	63¼	Chicago & Alton	103⅝
Pacific Mail	45⅝	Do preferred	107½
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	26¾
Erie	31⅜	Clev., Col & Cin	66
Do preferred	43½	Burlington & Q	112⅝
Harlem	130½	Lake Shore	73⅜
Do preferred	125	Panama	146½
Mich. Central	73¾	Illinois Central	102½
Cleveland & Pitts.	92	Union Pacific stk	72⅜
Northwestern	44⅜	Central Pacific bds	100¼
Do preferred	56⅝	Union Pacific bds	99⅝
Rock Island	103⅝	Del. & Lack	115
N. J. Central	112½	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1867	121¾
5-20's, 1862	118½	5-20's, 1868	121½
5-20's, 1864	119¾	10-40's	116⅛
5-20's, 1865	122	New 5's	116⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	Currency 6's	122⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	99¾	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	72	N. Carolina, old	20⅞
Tennessee, new	72	N. Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	34		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring $1 04¾@1 05; No. 2, 99¾c spot, $1 01¼ seller May; $1 03⅜ seller June; $1 04¼ seller July; No. 3, 94@95¼c. Corn dull, declined and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 70c, spot; 73½c bid seller May or June; rejected 69c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot, nominal; 58½c bid seller May; 60¼c seller June. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS—Steady. Cloverseed $6 50@6 75.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; $22 00@22 10 spot; $21 90 seller May; $22 15 seller June. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 15⅛c spot or seller May; 15.67½@15.70c seller June. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8¼c; short rib middles 12c; short clear middles 12½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 12½.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was firmer; $1 03¾ May; $1 05¾ June. Corn 74½c May or June. Oats 60½c May. Pork and lard firmer and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Flour heavy; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 75@4 85; common to good $5 00@5 25; good to choice $4 95@5 60; white wheat extra $4 85@6 25; extra Ohio $5 05@6 35; St. Louis $5 25@8 65. Rye flour quiet but firm at $4 35@4 90. Cornmeal quiet; Western $4 00@4 50. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts 65,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 24@1 28; No. 3, $1 15@1 17; No. 2 Chicago $1 17@1 20; No. 2 Northwestern $1 18@1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 20@1 22; red winter Western $1 24@1 29; amber $1 29@1 32. Rye quiet at $1 12. Barley more active and unchanged. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 16,000 bushels mixed Western 89@89½c; yellow 91@91½c. Oats lower; receipts 17,000 bushels; mixed Western 73@75c; white 74@77c. Hay unchanged. Coffee firm with a fair demand; Rio 16¼@19½c. Sugar very strong; fair to good refining 8 1-16@8 5-16c; prime 8⅝@8 7-16c. Molasses firm at 50c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firmer; refined 13⅞@14c; crude 6⅜@6⅝c. Rosin steady at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine steady at 38c. Eggs firm at 17@18½c. Pork lower at $22 37½. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet. Middles firmer; Western long clear 12½c; short 12⅝c. Lard quiet but firm; prime steam 15⅝c. Butter heavy; Western 12@17c. Cheese steady; Western 10@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1 14@1 15.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour quiet but steady; Western superfine $4 50@4 75; do extra $5 00@5 12; do family $5 75@6 50. Wheat quiet; No. 1 amber Western $1 33; No. 2 [illegible] $1 30; mixed do $1 29; No. 1 red do $1 29; No. 2 do $1 27; No. 2 red Western spring $1 19@1 20. Corn steady; Western mixed 88c. Oats dull; white Western 71@73c; Western mixed 68@69c. Rye quiet but steady at $1 12@1 15. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland $17 00@24 00. Provisions very strong and buoyant. Pork steady at $22 50@23 00. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12¼@12½c. Bacon strong and active; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¾c. Hams 15@15½c. Lard quiet and firm at 16@16½c. Butter—New scarce, old dull and weak; Western tubs and rolls, new, 27@30c; old 16@21c. Petroleum nominal; crude 6⅜@6⅝c. Coffee strong with an upward tendency; Rio cargoes 16½@19c. Whisky quiet at $1 14.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Flour easier; fine $5 00; superfine $5 50; treble extra $5 75@6 25; choice $6 50@6 75. Corn firm; yellow mixed 86c; white 86@87c. Oats dull and lower at 72½@75c. Bran quiet at $1 50. Hay dull; prime $24 00; choice $29 00. Pork dull at $22 75. Dry salt meats scarce and firmer at 8¾@11¾@12@12½c. Bacon in active inquiry and held higher at 9¾@12¼@12½@13¼@13⅝c. Hams in demand at 13½@14½c. Lard dull; tierce, packers', 14⅝c; refined 15½c; keg 15¾@16c. Sugar firm; common 6½@7c; fair to fully fair 7¼@8¼c; prime to choice 8½@8⅝c. Molasses firm; jobbing at—Common 50c; fair 55c; prime to choice 67c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 12@1 15. Coffee active and higher; ordinary 17c; fair 18@18½c; good 18½@18¾c; prime 19@19½c. Corn meal dull at $3 80. Gold 115. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 560@561.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Petroleum easy; refined 13⅞c; crude, in bbls, 10c. Cloverseed held firmly; Western 12¼@13c per ℔. Flour—Best grades command full prices, other grades dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 25@6 00; high grades $6 25@7 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 29@1 30; amber $1 31@1 34. Rye held at $1 10. Corn dull; Western mixed 89c. Oats fairly active; white 70@73c; mixed 69@70c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $22 00@22 50. Beef hams 18@22½c; smoked do 13@13½c. Lard 14@15½c. Whisky held at $1 14 for Western. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady; Western fine 16¼@16¾c. Eggs firmer; Western 16@16½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton firm; middling 15⅝c. Flour firm; family $5 35@5 50. Wheat steady at $1 12@1 16. Corn steady at 73@75c. Oats steady at 68@70c. Rye quiet at $1 17. Barley inactive at $1 40@1 50. Linseed oil firm at 75c. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter firm for best grades at 27@30c. Cheese firm at 14½@15½c. Cloverseed firm at 12c per ℔. Pork $22 25. Lard higher; held at 15½c; 15⅛c bid. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm at 8¾@11¾@12½c. Bacon steady at 9⅝@12¾@13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 19.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1 24; No. 1 white Michigan $1 21; extra do $1 24½; amber $1 18¼; seller May $1 26; No. 2 red $1 18¼. Corn dull; high mixed 75c; seller May 75½c; seller June 76½c; low mixed 74¼@74¾c; no grade 74¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 and Michigan 64c; white 65c. Cloverseed $6 25.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 30½@1 35½. Corn dull at 72@74c. Oats dull at 64c. Barley firm at $1 30@1 35. Rye firm at $1 06@1 08. Whisky steady at $1 12. Pork inactive at $22 25. Dry salt meats held firmer at 8½@12@12⅝c. Bacon firm at 9⅝@9¾@12⅝@13@13¼@13⅜c. Lard nominally held at 15¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 13½@14¾c. Flour quiet at $5 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 23. Corn steaty at 90c. Oats steady at 80c. Lard 16@16½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 10c; sides 13½@14c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 9c; sides 12½@13c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 16.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 15⅝c. Flour quiet at $4 00@6 25. Wheat firm at $1 05@1 10. Corn firm at 73@75c. Oats firm at 68@70c. Rye firm at $1 20. Provisions firm. Pork nominal. Bulkmeats 8¼@12⅝@12¼@12½c. Bacon 9⅝@9¾@13@13¼@13¾@14c. Lard 15¼@16½c. Whisky $1 12.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 05; No 2, $1 00½. Oats dull; No. 2, in store, 60½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, mixed, in store, 74c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, in store, $1 15. Barley firm; No. 2, $1 17; No. 3, in store, $1 11.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak; high mixed, shelled, 77c; low mixed 76c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots 11⅞c; Ohio State test 12⅜c; in small lots 1@2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1 22¾@1 23; amber $1 17; No. 1, $1 19¾@1 19⅞. Corn firm at 75½c. Oats firm; No. 1 mixed 63c. Cloverseed $7 20.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Cotton and flour dull but unchanged. Corn firm at 84@86c. Oats scarce at 75½c bid. Lard active at 15¾@16c. Bacon active at 9¾@9¾@13¼@13¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—Flour steady at $3 75@6 25. Wheat steady red at $1 08@1 13; amber $1 15@1 18. Corn steady at 69@70c. Oats steady at 60@61c. Rye quiet at $1 07.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 19.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 25. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley dull.

LIVE STOCK.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Beeves—Fresh arrivals 4,220 head, making 8,600 head for the week, against 8,550 head last week. Quality of fresh offerings fair to prime generally; market firm and active at about Friday's prices, which are 25@50c higher on all grades than Monday of last week. Prime and extra steers $13 00@14 00; common to good $11 20@12 75; fat bulls $6 00@6 25, live weight.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000 head, making 19,670 head for the week, against 18,720 head last week. Weather a trifle too cold for clipped stock, but the demand was strong for all kinds, and prices were 12½@25c higher. Common to prime clipped ranged from $5 00@6 25, with a car load of extra at $6 75; unshorn sheep range from $6 75@8 25.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 13,200 head, making 30,600 head for the week, against 22,300 last week. None offered alive. City dressed slow at $10 50@10 75, the two extremes.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday 5,500 head. Market fairly active with full prices, closing steady and firm; shipping steers $5 50@7 00; stockers $4 00@5 00 for common to good; butchers' $4 50@4 65; choice steers sold at $6 00@6 35. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 13,000 head. Demand less urgent, prices weaker and 10c lower for all grades; sales at $7 25@9 30; light $7 50@7 85; heavy $7 75@8 25. Shipments 6,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,600 head. Good demand and prices firm; shorn $3 70@5 75; wooled $5 00@6 75.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Cattle—Market moderately active this week and prices a fraction higher. 2,000 head sold at $7 50@8 00 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $6 25@7 00 for fair to good do, and $5 00@6 00 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—Firmer. 8,000 head sold at $5 00@8 00, as to condition.

Hogs—In demadd at an advance. 4,000 head sold at $13 00@13 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Hogs easier; shippers $7 00@7 50; bacon $7 75@8 25; butchers' $8 25@8 75. Cattle firm; good native butchers' steers $5 75; mixed stock $4 00@5 00; Texans range from $3 00@5 75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Hogs steady; range $7 35@9 00.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton quiet but steady at 16¼@16⅝c. Futures closed dull; sales of 23,600 bales as follows: January, 16⅝c; April, 16⅝c; May, 16¾@16 13-32c; June, 16 11-16@16 23-32c; July, 16 15-16@16 31-32c; August, 17 1-32c; September, 16 27-32@16⅞c; October, 16 11-32@16⅜c; November, 16¼@16 3-16c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Trade movement was checked by the cold weather and business ruled quiet in all branches. Cotton goods quiet but steady. Cheviots active but irregular in price. Heavy standard and fine brown sheetings fairly active. Bleached shirtings dull. Prints in fair demand, and shirtings closely sold up. The *Bulletin* says Washington fancy and sideband prints will be reduced to 9c on Tuesday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Nevada	April 20	Liverpool.
Russia	April 21	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	April 21	Glasgow.
Suevia	April 22	Hamburg.
Republic	April 24	Liverpool.
Egypt	April 24	Liverpool.
Elysia	April 24	Glasgow.
City of Montreal	April 24	Liverpool.
Wyoming	April 27	Liverpool.
Scheller	April 27	Hamburg.
Bothnia	April 27	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Ohio	April 22	Liverpool.
Nederland	April 27	Antwerp.
Illinois	April 29	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Parthia	April 24	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE — OR + Ft.	In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cincinnati	21	1	+0	10	S. W.	Clear.
Evansville	14	7	—0	7	S. W.	Clear.
Freeport	6	2	..	..	W.	Fair.
Hermann	9	6	+1	8	Calm.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	9	7	..	..	S. W.	Clear.
LaCrosse	9	0	..	..	N. E.	Lt. rain.
Leavenw'th	11	5	—0	10	S. W.	Clear.
Little Rock	6	8	..	..	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville	8	0	..	..	S.	Fair.
Marietta	11	10	—0	6	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30	0	—1	0	S. W.	Fair.
Oil City	3	3	..	..	W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	9	4	—0	4	N. W.	Clear.
Paducah	20	10	..	..	N. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	7	9	—0	9	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	17	9	—0	4	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	17	0	—0	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	42	10	..	..	S. W.	Fair.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., April 19, 1875.

River 3 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 50.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 19, 1875.

River falling, with 6 feet in the channel. Weather rainy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 19, 1875.

River about 10 feet 4 inches. Weather rainy; thermometer 44 at 7 P. M.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 19, 1875.

River falling, with 10 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather warm and raining. Passed up—Ella, Sam Brown and Jim Brown. Down—John Dippold, Samuel Clark and Belle McGowan. Departed—Forest City, Wheeling. Arrived—Coal Hill.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 19, 1875.

Raining. River 11 feet 3 inches and falling. Departed—Express.

Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., April 19, 1875.

Down—Tom. Dodsworth, Jas. A. Stone. My Choice, Lioness No. 2 and Jos. H. Bigley. Up—Iron Mountain, B. D. Wood, Jos. A. Blackmore and Eagle. Weather pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—River rising slowly, with 8 feet 11 inches in canal and 6 feet 11 inches in Indian chute. Weather moderated greatly and quite warm and pleasant. Arrived—H. S. Turner, Henderson; Hobbs and Nail City, Wheeling; Cons Millar, Memphis. Departed—Turner and Cons Miller, Cincinnati; Hobbs and Nail City, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Arrived—Muscatine, Galena; Lake Superior, Winona; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Thos. Means, Nashville; Dolphin, Illinois river; City of Alton and John F. Tolle, New Orleans; St. Louis, Kansas City; Bernard, Wheeling; Northwestern, Lake Pepin; Gilmore, Louisville; Dugan, Missouri river. Departed—Rob Roy and Savannah, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Louis; Chester, Memphis; Gilmore, Cairo. Weather clear and warm with indications of a storm to-night. River falling slowly.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Abrams	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet six inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva			8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Zanesville	Carrie Brooks	Darlington	3 P. M.
Cincinnati	R. W. Skillinger	Russell	4 P. M.
Cincinnati	Juniata	Brennan	4 P. M.
St. Louis	John L. Rhoads	Vandergrift	4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet six inches and falling. The weather moderated and was pleasant. Trade on the landing is improving.

THE Charley Brown arrived at St. Louis with 2,600 tons coal.

THE Upper Red river at last accounts was rising very fast.

THE steamer Susie Silver is *en route* from St. Louis for this city.

AS USUAL, the Salt Valley, Captain Sanford, left for Ironton on time.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is among the first boats due.

GRAIN from the Illinois is arriving at St. Louis in large quantities.

THE steamers James A. Blackmore and N. J. Bigley are *en route* for this city.

The steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, left for Wheeling on time.

CAPT. JOHN T. McCORD is commanding the steamer Glencoe the present trip.

THE recent rise in the Mississippi was the highest ever known at Minneapolis.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth yesterday for this point.

THE hours of departure for the mail packets on the slack water are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE steamer C. B. Church, Captain George W. Neare, has returned to Cincinnati.

WE ARE indebted to the officers of the Salt Valley and Carrie Brooks for favors. Thanks.

THE steamer Greyhound delivered a cargo of ice and coal at Helena, Arkansas—a cold and warm subject.

AT Memphis the Exporter passed down, adding there 150 bbls flour, 100 do beans, 10 do pork and 6 bales cotton.

A NEW single scullboat built here for Joseph Franklin, of Cincinnati, was shipped yesterday on the John L. Rhoads.

THE steamer Sherlock's time from New Orleans to Cincinnati is reported at seven days, one hour and four minutes.

THE principal excitement at Cincinnati is the subject of fast boats. They have lots of fun, if they don't make any money.

SEVEN additional state rooms are to be added to each of the steamers of the American Line, which will accommodate twenty-eight persons.

ARTHUR PALMER, an old calliope player, and clerk in the Memphis trade, now has charge of Cooper's division of the International Hippodrome.

THE brig Nellie Mitchell is to receive $8 gold and have her port charges paid, to transport 150,000 feet of lumber from Wilmington, N. C., to Hayti.

THE steamer Thomas Sherlock from New Orleans has the following freight for this end of the river: Wheeling, 14 hhds sugar; Pittsburgh, 4 bales moss.

CAPTAIN M. C. WELLS, once a riverman, and recently a boat agent, died at Fort Smith, Ark., last Friday, at the age of 72 years. He was a native of Kentucky.

FIVE old monitors, the Nausett, Niobe, Cohoes, Modoc and Napa, have been broken up at the yard at Chester, Pa., the iron in them being sold by the Government.

THE steamer Grand Lake No. 2 made the run from Memphis to Cairo in twenty-three hours. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* announced the run as being made in twenty-three years.

THE Maysville *Bulletin* says: The steamer Kanawha Belle was sold to Mr. E. O. Piles at the receiver's sale for $3,200. The coalboats were sold, a few of them to Mr. Thompson and the remainder to Mr. Piles.

THE punctual Tuesday packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. The accommodations are of the best kind. The clerks are Messrs. Buchanan and Pitman.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck and barges, Captain Adams, is announced for Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul on Saturday, positively. Shippers will bear this in mind. Our old friend W. R. Wherry will be found in the office.

THE favorite sidewheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is noted for superior accommodations and attentive officers. Our friend W. S. Dravo will do the honors in the office.

THE Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, of St. Louis, want to purchase the towboat Grand Lake No. 2. She is a grand boat in all respects. No other town but Pittsburgh could build one like her. For ourselves we have plenty of the same sort left.

THE regular Tuesday packet, R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Cincinnati, Louisville and way points. Her accommodations are of the best kind. The first clerk is Mr. C. B. Russell, who will see that the passengers are well cared for.

THE steamer C. B. Church has been making a very *fast* trip. She arrived ahead of the bully Charles Morgan at Cincinnati. Her time, with full particulars, will be published in Commodore Rollingpin's Almanac. It was recorded carefully by old Father Time and will keep.

THE Vanceburg *Kentuckian* says: The railroad boats now land regularly at Vanceburg. This was brought about mainly through the efforts of our gentlemanly wharfmaster, C. G. Cains, who has contributed greatly to the interests of Vanceburg by establishing a wharf at this place.

THE fine packet Cherokee, Captain George Wolf, is announced for Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans on Wednesday. A fine opportunity for persons that want to make a trip south, as the Cherokee is an A No. 1 boat. Captain A. Byers, an accomplished officer, will be found in the office.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, after publishing the time of the Charles Morgan and Thomas Sherlock, by which the latter beats the former two hours and fifty-six minutes, in another paragraph says: "The Charles Morgan has made the quickest trip of the season." Somebody blunders—either the reporter or the figures.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Boats unload their cargoes at our levee by manual labor at 1 cent per package, which includes large and small, from a hogshead of sugar to a box of paper collars or a hoe handle. It is surprising to see how quick a gang of fifty darkeys will snatch five or six thousand packages and carry them to the bank from a loaded steamer.

CAPTAIN CARTER, of the Scudder, was presented with an elegant gold headed cane by the lady passengers of the boat on her recent trip to New Orleans. The Orleans Grange No. 83, passed a resolution calling on the State Executive Committee of Transportation to open up a communication with Captain John A. Scudder, of St. Louis, toward the establishment of a daily line of boats between that city and St. Louis.

THE St. Louis *Globe* of Saturday says: Captain Ansyl Phillips, General Agent Keokuk Northern Line, returned from a trip to the principal points hence to Keokuk. He appointed the following agents for the line: Mr. R. T. L. Argent, Alton; Levi M. Smith, Clarksville; J. S. Bassum, Louisiana; Jerry G. Yancey, Hannibal; James Jarrett, Quincy; Hewson & Hutton, La Grange; Pritchard & Gartrell, Alexandria; and D. H. Cox, Warsaw. Canton and Keokuk agents not yet appointed.

HO FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The new and splendid passenger steamer John L. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, takes her departure this day, positively, for Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. Now is the time to go West. The Rhoads was built expressly for the trade, and has unsurpassed accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Mr. John C. Fisher has charge of the office, and will be assisted by Mr. Greenlee. We say again go West on the Rhoads.

WE take the following from the Leavenworth *Commercial* of the 14th: A steamer from St. Louis will be at our wharf in a few days. It is the intention of those who have charge of the boats that run on the Missouri river to keep up a regular line between St. Louis and this place the coming summer, if sufficient encouragement is given to the enterprise. We suggest to our merchants and other business men that it will be well for them to give this subject attention. Healthy competition in transportation, as in other matters, is beneficial. Heavy freights can be brought to us cheaper by water than by rail; and if a "penny saved is worth two pence earned," it will be wise to save in this direction as much as any other. We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of our people.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Captain Fred. Sebastian of the Union Docks, is slowly recovering his health. Capt. Bart Able is rapidly regaining, and his physicians think he will be out in a few days. Capt. William Hambleton, of Mound City, and formerly skipper of the late Mary E. Forsyth, and Mr. Lewis Glen, of Cincinnati, President of the St. Louis Sectional Dock Company, were on 'Change.

The purchasers of the W. J. Lewis' machinery were: Rohan, three boilers, at $210 each; McCabe, doctor, $80, two engines $90 each, two heaters, $9 each; Hirsh, nigger engine and shafts $37 50, safe $3, mud drum $19, deck pump $4 50; Moxey, freight hoister, $20; McDonald, two water wheel shafts, $157 50 each, and bed plating $18; Mannion, nigger engine, $31, and a lot of chains. Total receipts, $1,990.

TRADE OF THE MAGDALENA RIVER.—AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colon, which leaves to-day, will stop for the first time at Savanilla, at the mouth of the Magdalena river, as already announced in these columns. The port of Savanilla, which is in the United States of Colombia, was about one year ago connected by a railroad of some fifteen miles with Baranquilla, which is the lower terminus of the steam navigation of the Magdalena river. There are at present on the river sixteen steamers which run up to Honda, a distance of 670 miles from Baranquilla, and by which all the coffee, tobacco, hides, ivory, nuts, cacao, indigo, gold, silver, and other products of the interior are brought to the coast for shipment to Europe. Among the passengers by the Colon is Commodore Harry Summers, who has built in the United States five steamers for the navigation of the Magdalena, the last of which has been completed at Greenpoint, and, together with the machinery, is sent out as cargo in the hold of a schooner, and will cost when ready for service about $75,000 in gold. Thus the Magdalena becomes directly tributary to the American commerce as one of the supplies of the Pacific Mail Line.—*Thursday's New York Commercial Advertiser.*

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Bailey, Farrell & Co, 500 pigs lead; T C Jenkins, 400 bbls flour; W G Miller, 275 sks barley; J M Peet, 1 car middlings; Harris & Ewing, 5 bbls c oil; Thos C Kerr, 29 bdls hames; N Partridge, 8 bbls hams; Heinz, Noble & Co, 10 do pickles; Scobie, Reed & Smith, 25 bags cloverseed; Wm Gardes, 2 bxs bedding; F Schild, 50 bbls flour; G A Kelly, 8 bxs medicines; R E Sellers, 2 do, 2 bbls alcohol; John Froelich, 10 bbls spirits; Geo L Peabody & Co, 100 barrels flour; Whitmyer & Co, 1 car wheat; D Leonard, 1 car shingles; Henry Adams, 1 do lumber; Gallinger & Co, 41 bbls grease, 18 bxs do; J L Dawson & Co, 13 bxs do, 4 bbls do; Logan, Gregg & Co, 6 bxs h ware, 1 do castings, 2 cases hdls; W P Townsend & Co, 17 kegs rivets, 8 bdls wire; Fahnestock White Lead Co, 34 sks kegs; J Horne & Co, 7 sks flannels; Davis, Chambers & Co, 10 sks kegs; Myers & Armor, 74 bdls shovels; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 bbl l oil; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars limestone; S Stults, 3 bxs butter, 1 tub do, 1 crate eggs; P Duff & Sons, 5 bbls eggs, 1 crate do, 7 bbls apples; Braden & Peabody, 26 pails maple syrup, 5 bbls eggs, 2 crates do, 3 bxs cheese, 3 do butter; O & P M Co, 7 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; J McDowell, 2 bxs blacking; E Fox & Co, 25 sks potatoes; M McWhinney, 40 bdls shafts; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 2 tcs, 2 bbls; Walnut Hill Coal Co, 4 bxs butter; H J McCracken & Bro, 6 barrels eggs, 6 tubs butter, 3 kegs do; Mason & Co, 8 boxes; Carter Bros, 3 do; Arbuckles & Co, 13 do; Dilworth Bros, 2 do; S Ewart & Co, 2 do; Cavitt & Pollock, 15 do, 8 bbls; E Sauvegeat, 2 bbls apples; J B Young, 4 rolls; Bell & Speer, 340 sks flour, 15 bbls do; Jones & Laughlin, 100 do; S F Bown, 60 sks do; Adler & R, 1 bbl whisky, 1 hf do wine; Chas Brown, 1 car sewer pipe; Laing & McKallip, 100 barrels lime; S Boyd & Co, 3 cases wood in shape; J D Springer & Bro, 4 bundles hubs, 8 do spokes; Hussey, B & Co, 1 car handles; Lindsay S & Co, 6 cases handles; Henry Rea, Jr, 3 bxs eggs; Moorhead & Co, 591 plates spelter; McKinnon & Rigdon, 1 car shingles; S G Purvis & Co, 1 do; D S Blackburn, 1 keg filler; H Lange & Bro, 1 do; Walker, Cooper & Co, 26 bxs; Haworth & Dewhurst, 7 do; Wm Welsh & Co, 1 car oats; Houck, McCague & Co, 640 bush oats, 1 car straw; Lindsay, S & Co, 43 bdls forks, 4 do hoes, 40 s ladders; Dawler & Son, 1 car lumber; Union Glass Co, 2 bbls glass, 2 bxs do; Summer King Stove Company, 6 bxs tin ware, 7 bbls castings; J Loughridge, 1 case chairs; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 7 bbls apples, 1 do onion sets; Van Tine & Co, 100 oil bbls; W E Schmertz & Co, 8 bbls scrap leather; J Frenderberg, 1 bbl wine; M McCullough, 10 cases wine, 6 hf do.

ELEVATOR—J Rhodes, 3 cars barley; M Meek, 1 do oats; McHenry & Hood, 1 do feed; D G Stewart, 1 do corn.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

F Alden, 1 car g stone; Koll & R, 1 do mill feed; Slack & S, 2 do lumber; Heath & S, 1 do; B Smith, 1 do; Head, C & Co, 1 do potatoes; P H R R, 10 bbls oil; Wm Haslage, 25 bdls paper; Paine, Ablett & Co, 20 cases grease; J W Morrison, 20 rack frames; S B & C Hays, 11 bdls wire shape; Pretzfield Bros, 10 pails tobe; F Pollard, 3 bxs s cases; Lee S Smith, 7 do mdse; J Horne & Co, 1 do Hartley, McK & Co, 1 bale rubber; B Pflaum, 34 sks g scraps; Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; P Milliken, 24 bdls chairs; J A Graff & Son, 28 kgs a butter; J H Loh & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 2 do butter; McCullough & S, 8 sks rags; Collins & W, 20 kgs nails; W & H Walker, 103 bxs candles; R & B Clark & Co, 10 bbls molasses; Wm B Hays & Son, 10 pcs s c hams; Head, C & Co, 8 bbls eggs; R & W Jenkinson, 16 bags corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

J G Pollock, 1 kg varnish; W B Lupton, 772 rolls r felt; Marshall, K & Co, 25 sks wheat; P Duff & Son, 2 brls d apples, 1 do eggs; J H Loh & Co, 9 do, 3 tubs butter, 4 bales rags; Voigt, M & Co, 10 brls eggs; Head, C & Co, 12 tubs butter; H Riddle, Son & Co, 12 do; Means, S & Co, 2 brls eggs; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; J P Hanna & Co, 1 brl sausage; E H Myers & Co, 2 cars bulk shoulders; Knox & Orr, 10 brls rags; F W Myers, 20 do l oil; Logan, G & Co, 15 boxes stone; Martin Heyl, 500 hhds tobacco, 1 box samples; W Mullins, 195 empty brls; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 16 sks flour; W McLean & Co, 6 bedsteads.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie Bros & Co, 14 cars lime stone; Wm Smith, 5 cars steel rails; Geo W Dithridge & Co, 1 car lumber; South Side Planing Mills, 1 do do; Jas B Hill, 1 car lumber; J White Jr & Son, 1 do hay; John Rose, 1 car hay; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car hay; W J Baughman 1 do lime; Dithridge & Co, 1 car pot clay; Scott & Gisal, 1 car oats; Godfrey & Clark, 1 car junk; St Paul Gas Light Co, 1 car residuum; Luebbe Bros, 2 bxs starch; J Porterfield & Co, 15 crate starch, 5 bxs starch; Geo S Mackley & Co, 1 case hats; W E Schmertz & Co, 4 bxs water; T Smpton, 1 brl potatoes; S W Hare, 8 pumps, 1 hlf barrel; Jas K Hazlett, 1 bx trees; W U Tel Co, 1 reel; J Rumbaugh & Co, 19 pumps, 45 pcs pipe, 2 bdls; fixtures; C Espy, 5 bureaus, 1 bx m 1 bdl glass, 2 frames; A Spear & Son, 1 moldboard 9 plow points, 4 landslides, 4 pots; M Ruffing, lot h h goods; Jas Morten, 6 bales trees; H W Buffum & Co, 11 bxs bottles; P Lauster & Co, 4 sks flour.

Zanesville.

BY STEAMER CARRIE BROOKS.—Penna Central R R Co, 10 hhds tobacco, 49 bbls eggs, 8 cases do; John J Pettit & Co, 20 bbls do, 7 cases do, 2 kegs butter; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx do, 1 do rhubarb, 1 coop chickens, 1 bbl dry apples; Park Bros & Co, 2 bxs steel; H Lippincott & Co, 6 bxs files; J C Wilhelm, on board, 150 doz brooms; Fort Wayne R R Co, 5 bbls sweet potatoes; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 rake pattern; Wm Hann, 1 bbl sweet potatoes; McLaughlin Bros, 5 coops chickens, 4 cases do, 9 bxs do, 1 tub do, 10 sks beans; Steamer Carrie Brooks, 262 sks ear corn, 50 bbls flour, 150 locust posts, 5 bbls eggs, 1 coop chickens, 3 bxs eggs, 3 tubs butter; W Humphrey, on board, 4 coops chickens; Brownsville Packet Co, 6 d s plows; W M Dearth, on board, 4 boxes eggs, 1 do butter, 1 tub eggs, 1 bkt do, 1 do butter, 2 coops chickens, 1 bdl s pelts, 5 horses; J H Loh & Co, 33 bbls beans, 1 do d apples, 2 do peaches, 3 bxs eggs, 1 do butter, 8 bbls eggs, 1 firkin butter, 2 kegs lard, 20 bbls apples; E Fox & Co, 48 bbls beans, 1 do eggs, 12 bxs do, 1 cp chicks, 1 firkin butter; McCord & Co, 1 bx hats; W E Schmertz, 1 do shoes; M Coulson, 1 do eggs; A Floyd, 1 kg soap; U Puchta, 3 bbls eggs; D Wagner, 5 bbls cider; B D Moore, 250 o bbls; C H Lewis & Co, 4 bxs eggs; Mrs E A Dixson, 2 bxs h h goods, 6 chairs; W Flaccus & Son, 112 sks scraps, 2 do greens, 1 do tails, 2 rls leather; A Arent, 1 bbl eggs; P Duff & Sons, 12 bbls eggs, 1 sack rags; Head, C & Co, 2 bbls d apples, 9 bxs eggs, 3 cs do; N Sherer, on board, 4 tubs cheese, 4 bxs do; J B Haines, 1 bx r birds; A Kirkpatrick, 100 bxs cigars; J Giles, 2 bskts eggs, $10 in cash; A G Huty, 164 kgs nails.

New Orleans.

PER STEAMER CHEROKEE.—Brown & Co, 16 bbls do; Arbuckle & Co, 100 bbls molasses; Wm Shore & Co, 36 do; T C Jenkins, 50 bbls lard oil; owner, 10 do; E H Myers & Co, 30 tcs hams; Renick & Bro, 25 bdls lumber; Penna R R, 75 bbls lard oil; J S Dilworth, 100 do tar; H Reger, 5 pkgs; Spencer & McKay, 11 c bbls; Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 1,038 sks wheat; E Edmundson & Co, 3 mattrasses; owner, lot furniture; J Milliken, 5 pkgs furniture; A S Carlisle, 16 do; Wm McCully, 4 pks broken glass; Thos Weightman, 2 do.

Ironton.

BY STEAMER SALT VALLEY—Pittsburgh Freight—Robert Dickey & Co, 100 flour bbls, 99 tierces hams; S W Branch, 13 pkgs furniture; C Claggett, 10 pkgs wood in shape; Jas H Loh, 2 bxs eggs; J C Bidwell, 1 box hardware; P Sullivan, 1 coop chickens, 4 jars apple butter; Jno J Pettit, 5 bxs eggs; Means Sweeney, 10 sks beans; C Atwell & Co, 100 kegs nails; Robert Dickey & Son, 1,000 nail kegs, 5 bxs eggs.

WAY FREIGHT.

Benwood—J C Hofer, 100 bdls keg hoops.

Bellaire—J T Mercer, 43 pkgs furniture, 22 pkgs box stuff.

Wheeling—Wilson & Dunlevy, 400 bdls keg hoops; J L Hawley & Co, 50 empty ham tierces.

Martin's Ferry—Mr McClellan, 1 lot moving.

Liverpool—West, Harwick & Co, 193 bales straw. Registered 40 passengers.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Muck Iron and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, muck iron and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	20	Cambria Iron Co, s i	3
Caughey & H, m	14	Mullins & M, s i	1
W Springer, s i	1	John Kelley, s i	1
Maloney & L, s i	1	Lucy Furnace, o	5
Total			46

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Cambria Iron Co, m	8	Pgh Bolt Co, o	1
Lucy Furnace, o	2	Pgh Bolt Co, s i	3
Total			14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

	Cars.
Pgh Bolt Co, s i	3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Robinson, R & Co, m	2	McKinney & Son, s i	1
Nimick & Co, m	1		
Total			4

BY RIVER.

	Tons.
Carnegie, Bros & Co, s i	300

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	52	Armstrong, D & Co	27
Sable Coal Co	25		
Total			104

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with 8:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.
STEAMER GENEVA......CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR......CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN......CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT......CAPT. P. DONALDSON
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR......Commander,
R. H. KERR......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street.

IRONTON.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton
EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton Every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
SALT VALLEY,
T. S. SANFORD......Captain
E. F. MADDY......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON......Captain.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner Wood and Water streets, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
MALLIE RAGON,
J. W. WILLIAMSON......Captain
H. C. CALDWELL......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner of Wood and Water streets.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati, and Louisville.
TUESDAY, APRIL 20—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN......Commander.
W. S. DRAVO......Clerk.
Will leave as announced above, taking Freight and Passengers for Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Corner Water and Wood streets, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.
REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER,
J. T. RUSSELL......Commander
C. B. RUSSELL......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to all points South and West.
Special Rates on Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville Freights.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, and
G. H. GHRIEST, Agents.
The Steamer R. W. SKILLINGER will positively leave TUESDAY, April 20. Passengers and Shippers can rely on her prompt departure.
J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

ST. PAUL.

For Louisville, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Dubuque, Lacrosse and St Paul.
SATURDAY NEXT, POSITIVELY.
THE STEAMER
WILD DUCK AND BARGES,
C. F. ADAMS......Master
W. R. WHERRY......Clerk
Will leave for above and intermediate points as announced.
Will give through rates to Nashville and points on the Missouri river.
For Freight only apply on Board or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.
TUESDAY, APRIL 20.
THE FINE STEAMER
JOHN L. RHOADS.
J. M. VANDEGRIFT......Captain.
JOHN C. FISHER......Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
Will give through bills to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans and Nashville.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
GEORGE H. GHRIEST, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
CHEROKEE,
GEO. WOLF......Captain
A. BYERS......Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner Wood and Water streets.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.99	31	79	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M..	29.84	50	38	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.82	37	90	E.	Gentle	Threa'g

Mean barometer.....29.87 Highest thermom. 50
Mean thermometer....39 Lowest thermom.. 29

Slight Fires.

Shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Fowler, stationed at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, discovered fire in the roof of the building occupied by Myers, confectioner, in the triangular block. An alarm was given from box 12, to which a prompt response was given, but the flames were extinguished without the aid of the firemen.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock another alarm was given from box 2. This was caused by the burning of clothes in No. 22 Stanwix street. The articles of wearing apparel were hanging before a fire to dry when the flames communicated to them. The loss was inconsiderable.

Boating Notes.

HENRY COULTER, of Allegheny, has built a single scull for Joseph Franklin, of Cincinnati. The boat, which is a beauty, will be forwarded to its destination to-day, per steamer John A. Rhodes.

A BEAUTIFUL shell-boat, built for the McKee Barge Club, of this city, by Jewett, of England, has been received by the club. The craft is thirty-six feet six inches long, eleven and a half inches wide, and five and a quarter inches deep.

FRED. ESPY, the South Side boat builder, has just completed shell boats for a rowing club of Cincinnati and one for a Boston club. The boat built by him for George Brown, of Halifax, is ready for shipment, and will be shipped to its destination when the frost disappears.

Sugar Samples by Mail.

J. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster General, has written the following letter to the General Superintendent of Railroad Mail Service:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.—SIR: The sample package of sugar submitted by you appears to be securely done up in double boxes, the inner one of tin, the outside one of paper. Under these circumstances the Department will not object to giving such packages a fair trial in the mail. You are, therefore, authorized to request some of the larger offices to admit such packages at third-class rates of postage, with a view of testing whether they can be carried in the mails without injury to other mail matter. After such test shall have been made, you will report the result to this office.

The Freight Discrimination—How The Matter is Viewed Abroad.

The following article appeared in the Chicago *Times* of Saturday, and explains itself fully:

The merchants of Pittsburgh are at the present time engaged in a war against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for discriminations made by that company in its freight tariffs against Pittsburgh. Especially is this the case with heavy flour, grain and pork shippers, who, within the last week, have been receiving tons of freight by the new route opened from Chicago to Pittsburgh by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The flour and pork merchants complain that the Fort Wayne road charges for delivery of a car of flour, pork or grain, at the depots of Philadelphia, Washington or Baltimore, precisely that rate exacted for the delivery of such in Pittsburgh. This freight discrimination against the merchants of that city has been borne long and patiently, in hopes that the good sense of the officers of the Pennsylvania Company would in time induce them, as a simple act of justice, to put Pittsburgh shippers on an equal footing with those of others cities; but in this they have been disappointed. There are indications now of an open revolt, and such heavy flour shippers as F. W. Jenkins & Brother and E. H. Meyer & Co., pork-packers, have already withdrawn from the Fort Wayne Road, and are now shipping by the Baltimore and Ohio. The latter road are making every effort to bring freight through as rapidly as by the other route, and though the way is a sort of round-about, yet they have thus far surpassed expectation and bid fair to command a large share of freight from Chicago to that city. The fight thus far is an interesting one, the result of which is watched with much interest by the people of Pittsburgh. ***

Encouraging Business Revival.

From one of the leading officials of Hall's Safe and Lock Company of Cincinnati, we learn that business in general in that city shows a very gratifying increase, and particularly so with that company, and that during the entire spring, and especially so since the late attempted robbery of the First National bank of Covington, Ky., orders for burglar proof safes have come in so rapidly that the present force of workmen and capacity of factory are entirely too limited to supply the increasing demand, and to the burglar proof department two additions are now being made, twenty-five by one hundred feet each, and to the other department about twice the above area, the intention being that when completed a force of at least eight hundred men can be employed instead of the present number—six hundred and ninety. Until this is accomplished, work will be prosecuted night and day with a large force of men already advertised for and being engaged as rapidly as first class men apply.

Mr. Cane, the popular vice president of the company, is now in the city to contract for and hurry forward the shipment of a hundred tons or more of steel for immediate use, the shipment of which will commence next Wednesday from the factory of Anderson & Woods.

The large number of burglar-proof safe deposit vaults now being constructed by the Hall Safe and Lock Company, of which the more prominent are the Security Safe Deposit Company of New York, the Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore, St. Louis and San Francisco—all requiring such large amounts of steel and all being contracted for in our city—is what has tended so much to the prosperity of our steel trade, in comparison with the general dullness that has pervaded other branches of the iron trade.

We are extremely gratified to note such an increase of business in the Queen City, especially when by its prosperity so much employment is given our own skilled artisans.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Lucille Western appeared as *Nancy Sykes* last night to a fair house. The representation was one of considerable realistic power, and was well worth seeing. The stock company gave her good support. If the weather moderates during the week and the snow disappears, there is no reason why Miss Western should not be liberally patronized.

Library Hall.

Carncross & Dixey began their second week at this house, last night, and, weather considered, had a very good audience. The programme was new throughout, and the jokes were surprises to the listeners. Carncross sang the popular ballad, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," so well as to win a double *encore*, while all the songs in the first part were complimented with a redemand. The second part was full of good things, Johnson and Powers, Dixey and Quinn, Bobby Newcomb, George Charles and, in fact, all winning their share of approbation. The programme is a splendid one, and cannot fail to please.

Those desiring reserved seats can secure them at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new company secured by Manager Aims is so good that it would be next to impossible to find fault with any member. The Zanfretta pantomime company made their first appearance, and were well received. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

To-morrow evening G. L. Fox and his pantomime company will give a short season at the Academy of Music, producing "Humpty Dumpty." The organization is one of the best in the country. Seats are to be had at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio to Purchase the City of Baltimore's Interest.

The Baltimore *American* says: Mayor Vansant yesterday approved the ordinance providing for the sale to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of the city's interest in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. It was considered by the Mayor as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances; for if the road should have been sold under the mortgage, the city would perhaps have obtained much less than has been offered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The last named corporation proposes to include the Pittsburgh road in its management, and to make it a profitable concern. It was claimed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company that it would be impossible to take in hand the management of the road if the arrangements about the city's interest in the matter should not have been amicably settled. It is understood that the ordinance signed by Mayor Vansant yesterday was drawn by Charles I. M. Gwinn, the counsel of the company, and had the concurrence of the Finance Commissioners before being submitted to the City Council. The Commissioners of Finance are, doubtless, much relieved at this issue of the matter. City Register Robb will give the notice of the proposed sale, as required by the ordinance.

THE FEDERAL STREET CROSSING.

Correspondence Between Mayor Phillips and Superintendent Layng—The Ordinance Requiring the Erection of Gates Not Repealed.

In view of the late terrible accidents at the Federal street railroad crossing, Mayor Phillips has addressed a letter to Superintendent Layng, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in regard to the matter of providing better protection against accidents at the point indicated. The Mayor, in his letter, took occasion to remind the railroad official that there was an ordinance in existence requiring the railroad company to erect gates at the crossings.

Yesterday Mayor Phillips received a reply from Mr. Layng, in which the writer contends that the ordinance referred to was repealed long ago, and that the company could not be compelled to erect the gates. It was intimated, however, that the company would provide the gates as soon as the Councils pass an ordinance requiring the same, and prescribing in what manner they shall be constructed.

The Mayor says Mr. Layng is in error as to the repeal of the ordinance. Such an ordinance—providing for gates—was passed by Councils of Allegheny, and became a law February 27, 1873. Subsequently a repeal was agitated and passed Common Councils, but not Select, and to this is doubtless owing the impression given Mr. Layng. If the ordinance is not repealed, the railroad company will be required to erect the gates at once. It is suggested, also, that a law be enacted making it a misdemeanor to get on or off a moving train while crossing any of the streets of the city.

The ordinance which was passed February 27th, 1873, requires the companies owning or managing the railroads intersecting Federal, Sandusky, Anderson and Chestnut streets, within sixty days of the passage thereof, to erect and thenceforth maintain gates at the intersection of their roads at said streets, said gates to be placed parallel with said roads and at right angles to the property abutting on said streets.

THERE are 3,000 volumes in the Penitentiary library, 500 of which are in German.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

The $75,000 Bond of Friendship—Trial in the Court of Common Pleas.

The case of Robert D. Clark vs. Major Wm. Frew, and others, heirs of the late James McCully, came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Stowe, of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1. The public are already familiar with the details of this somewhat remarkable action, as the testimony taken before the Register upon the admissibility of the "bond of friendship" as a testamentary writing, has already been published. Mr. McCully died in 1873, leaving a large estate, and as he had no children, and died intestate, his property went to his next of kin, the defendants in this action. After his death, Mr. Clark, the plaintiff, presented for probate a paper, dated April 17th, 1872, and signed James McCully, in which he directs his executors or administrators, upon his death, to pay to Robert D. Clark the sum of $75,000, at the same time expressing his friendship and kindly feeling for him. When the paper was presented, the heirs objected to its being received as a testamentary writing, and the Registers' Court directed a trial by jury to determine the genuineness of the signature of Mr. McCully.

M. W. Acheson appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and Marshall for defendants.

In opening the case, Mr. Acheson said he would make proof by two witnesses of the execution of the paper, and then having put the paper in evidence, he would have a *prima facie* case made out. He would then rest and hear the other side. He would be prepared to vindicate the plaintiff when it was time for him to put in his rebutting evidence.

John F. McEnulty, teller at the American Bank, testified that he believed the signature to be that of Mr. McCully. On cross-examination, he said he had seen McCully write his name two or three times, and thought he would be able to tell his signature by seeing him write it two or three times.

THE PLAINTIFF ON THE STAND.

Robert D. Clark, the plaintiff, was next called, and objected to by Mr. Hampton, on the ground that he was not a competent witness, being the devisee in the will. The objection was overruled and the witness sworn. Following is his testimony: Am the plaintiff in this case; saw Mr. McCully sign his name to this paper on the 17th of April, 1872.

Cross-examined—The body of the paper is in my handwriting; I made the seal to the paper; it was there when the signature was put to it; it was signed in the Diamond Savings bank, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; it was signed at a desk up against a window; not behind the counter; I went down there by appointment; the day was appointed for him to sign the paper; the appointment was made three days before; the market day before.

Mr. Acheson here objected to this mode of cross-examination at this time; at the proper time, when Mr. Clark should be recalled, he had no objection to the fullest cross-examination, and at that time he purposed himself to make the examination as full as he could. He feared collateral issue would be raised here which would prolong the case unnecessarily. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Hampton—Did Mr. McCully come to you down at your place of business on Water street, or did you go to him to make the arrangement?

Mr. Clark—He neither came to me nor did I go to him; I met him in the Market House on the morning he signed the paper; I gave it to him then; I told him that was the paper I had got ready; he had never seen the paper before; it wasn't raining that morning; I copied the paper from one that was furnished me; I had legal advice in getting up the paper from which I copied this; I was advised that it would operate in the nature of a will at Mr. McCully's death; Mr. McCully read the paper over and took it with him into the bank; he had his spectacles on at the time; he was about seventy-one years old then, I think; he stood up when he signed; he wrote it with a steel pen; there were clerks about who could see him writing; he signed no other paper for me in the bank that morning that I recollect of.

COPY OF THE PAPER.

Mr. Acheson now offered to put in evidence the paper in question, which reads as follows:

Know all men by these presents that I, James McCully, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, do hereby order and direct my administrators or executors, in case of my death, to pay Robert D. Clark the sum of $75,000, as a token of my regard for him, and to commemorate the long friendship existing between us.

Witness my hand and seal 17 April, 1872.
[Seal] JAMES McCULLY.
$75,000.

OBJECTED TO AS INCOMPETENT.

The paper was objected to for the following reasons:

1. The said paper being in the handwriting of Robert D. Clark, who is the plaintiff and sole legatee, and only person alleged to have seen James McCully sign his name, the same has not been proved as required by law by the oaths of two witnesses.

2. The paper being under seal and delivered to plaintiff by James McCully, the same was by reason thereof, irrevocable, and is not in law a testamentary paper.

3. The said paper is not on its face a matter of law more than an attempt to make a gift and is invalid.

3. The evidence shows that it is in an imperfect paper as matter of law, and the burden is now upon the plaintiff to show by clear and convincing evidence that James McCully intended it to operate as a testamentary paper, and all the facts connected with it the plaintiff must show affirmatively before giving it in evidence.

The objections were overruled. The only point on which the court had a doubt was the second, which will be argued fully hereafter, so that the case will probably go to the jury subject to the opinion of the court on this question.

The paper was then allowed to be put in evidence, and the plaintiff rested his case.

A recess of twenty minutes was now taken.

OPENING FOR DEFENSE.

After recess Mr. Hampton opened the case on behalf of the defense. He said the case was an important one, not only because of the amount of money, but on account of the principle involved. He called attention to the fact that it was a very strange thing that in a matter of so great importance, involving so large an amount of money, there was not a single subscribing witness to the paper. The paper was before the court and jury under suspicious circumstances. The man was a stranger to Mr. McCully as far as blood relationship was concerned. The money all goes to the pockets of Mr. Clark. Although there were clerks in the bank, as admitted by Mr. Clark, not one of them was called to witness the signature. Mr. Hampton spoke of the habits of Mr. McCully, and argued on the improbability of him taking Mr. Clark to his bosom and giving him $75,000, as a mere token of his friendship. The defense would undertake to prove that Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark were not as intimate friends as the plaintiff would have the jury believe, and that there was no reason whatever for him making such a paper. Mr. McCully was not the man to make such gifts. He was close in his dealings. The defense would undertake to show that the paper was manufactured for a purpose. Up to the time of the alleged signature, Mr. Clark had obtained $40,000 of indorsements from Mr. McCully, $35,000 of which the estate has since had to pay. The only time Mr. McCully was known to speak of a will, he said he wanted to give $10,000 to a certain person, and a certain amount to another person, but not one word was said about Mr. Clark. Although Mr. Clark knew or was legally advised of the nature of such a paper, he said nothing whatever about its effect to Mr. McCully. James McCully had no more idea that the paper was a will than one who had never seen it. To a certain extent Mr. McCully, who was about seventy-five years of age, was incapacitated for attending to anything that required much thought, and he was in just such a condition as to be successfully practiced upon by such men as Clark. Mr. Hampton said he thought he would be able to show that the signature was not in Mr. McCully's handwriting. He would be able to show further that Mr. McCully was a careless man in lending the use of his name. He had a practice of writing his name first on a blank piece of paper before making his endorsements, and Mr. Hampton called attention to the fact that it was possible for Mr. Clark to have taken such a blank piece of paper with Mr. McCully's signature on it, and prepared this writing over the signature. Mr. McCully was in the habit of leaving his signature on papers, put on them in this way, and several of these papers had been picked up by friends and returned to him. Furthermore, the defense expected to prove that Mr. McCully was not at the bank at the time mentioned at all. At that time he was in trouble about the confiscation of his property by the city for the new water works. On the very morning of the 17th of April, 1872, he met Mr. Woods, his lawyer, by appointment at his office. Mr. Woods was not in at the time, and McCully had to remain there in waiting for him. The viewers had filed their report in the Quarter Sessions Court, and on that day Mr. McCully attached his signature to certain exceptions to the viewers report, and he and Mr. Woods went together from the office to the court. Mr. McCully was greatly excited over this action of the city and was not, by any means, in a condition to sign such a paper as this one. He had no stand in the market house on this day and had nothing to call him to this part of the city. His purpose in coming to the city on the 17th of April was to meet Mr. Woods. Furthermore Mr. McCully was in the habit of consulting his lawyer (Mr. Woods) before entering into such an important matter as this. No such consultation was had. This paper was not found among the papers of Mr. McCully at his death, as wills are usually, and the defense expected further to prove that Mr. McCully had told a gentleman in the city that Mr. Clark had been diving into him so heavily in the matter of indorsements that he didn't know how he could get out of them.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The first witness called was Robt. Woods, Esq., Mr. McCully's attorney.

Mr. Woods testified that he was the attorney for Mr. McCully, and that McCully was at his office on the morning of the 17th of April, 1872, by appointment. He had called there in reference to the appropriation of his property by the city for new Water Works. Mr. Woods' recollection was that Mr. McCully got there shortly after his own arrival in the morning, and he arrived somewhere in the neighborhood of nine o'clock. Mr. Woods was busy at the time, and kept Mr. McCully waiting. They went to Mr. Slagle's and Mr. Burgwin's offices in reference to the water works business, and his recollection was that he and Mr. McCully were engaged during the entire morning. Mr. McCully said nothing about Mr. Clark nor anything about such a paper. Mr. McCully's habit was to consult him in reference to business matters.

The case will be resumed at the opening of court this morning.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Regular Meetings of the Committees on Surveys and Street Railways.

The Committee on Surveys transacted the following business:

It was decided that the committee visit the ground through which it is proposed to open Frazer street before taking action.

The City Engineer was instructed to locate the street known as Sarah street extension, in order that the property holders may build to the line.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Monroe street, from Spring Garden avenue to River avenue, according to the plan prepared by the City Engineer. Albert Schwerd, Joseph Elton and James S. Sholes were appointed viewers.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Harrison street, from Gallagher to Buena Vista street, of a width of fifty feet, as per plan. John K. Brown, John A. Myler and John G. Walthers were appointed viewers.

The Committee on Street Railroads agreed to report an ordinance granting the privilege to the Pleasant Valley Railway Company to lay a track along Ohio street from Union avenue to East Diamond.

THE DEATH OF MR. W. K. NIMICK.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce—A Tribute to His Memory.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday for the purpose of taking action on the death of Wm. K. Nimick, Esq., and adopted the following tribute to his memory:

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh have learned with profound regret of the death of Wm. K. Nimick, for many years so prominently honorably connected with the growth and development of the business interests of this city. In all the relations of life he was known for his manly fidelity to every trust, and his unvarying courtesy to every one with whom he came in contact. His business career furnishes a conspicuous example to those beginning life, of the highest success, achieved by force and integrity of character alone, and as an example of industry, sagacity and uprightness, is worthy of all imitation.

It is therefore ordered that this tribute to his memory be entered at length upon the minutes of the Chamber of Commerce, and that a copy of the same be furnished to his family.

THE WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Committee—The Break in the Engine to be Repaired Speedily—Interesting Annual Report of Superintendent Atkinson.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening. The committee was called to order by Mr. Brown, chairman, there being just a quorum (nine members) for transaction of old water works business present.

Mr. James M. Atkinson, Superintendent of the water works, stated that the meeting had been called at his request for the reason that the valve in the Samson engine had been broken and must be replaced as soon as possible. He had no authority as heretofore to order a new valve, and it would take from six to eight weeks to replace it. The break occurred about noon on Saturday. In answer to a question, Mr. Atkinson said the valve would cost about $4,000.

Mr. Goldthorpe—If we are short of water in case of a fire more than $4,000 might be lost.

Mr. Atkinson—To show the condition we are in I may state that on Sunday morning we had fourteen feet, eight inches of water in the basin, while this (Monday) evening, we have but seven feet, and the one engine doing all it can.

Mr. Goldthorpe—As that is a matter more in the nature of repairs than new work, and is of immediate necessity, I move that the Superintendent be authorized and instructed to proceed at once to get a new chamber cast.

Mr. Reilly seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Atkinson—Where shall I get it?

Several members—Wherever you can get it quickest, best and cheapest.

Mr. Atkinson now presented his annual report as given in substance below, and after action upon it the committee adjourned.

SUPERINTENDENT ATKINSON'S REPORT.

In opening his report for the year ending January 31st, 1875, Mr. Atkinson says: Owing to various causes the department has experienced unusual difficulties during the year. In more than one instance, the entire force under my charge have been employed in repairing and remedying mishaps occasioned by the severity of the weather. Measures for preventing the freezing of fire plugs, and repairing breaks in the lines of pipe supplying large numbers of consumers, occupied the attention of the entire force almost exclusively during the past month (January.)

WORN OUT MACHINERY.

Throughout the year the machinery employed at the various works have demanded the closest attention. The succession of mishaps, detailed elsewhere, will serve to show the general character of the machinery, and the means I have been compelled to resort to to keep up the supply. I have so often directed attention to the fact that the greater portion of the machinery is worn out, that further allusion to the subject is unnecessary. I therefore confine myself to a relation of the facts, believing that they demand your earliest consideration. The present machinery is taxed beyond its ability to supply the demand. It is taxed night and day, permitting of very little time for repairs, which, in itself, is sufficient to heighten the solicitude for the public welfare in case an unavoidable accident should deprive the city of water at a time when it would be most needed.

NEEDLESS WASTE OF WATER.

I would again direct your attention to the absolute necessity of procuring a more rigid enforcement of the law providing for the punishment of persons guilty of wasting water. All methods employed to secure economy in the use of water will be valueless unless measures are devised for the prevention of waste, and this can only be done by resorting to more stringent means than are now employed. A calculation, based upon reliable data, shows that the total estimated waste is *nearly one-third of the total* amount supplied. The evil is one of great magnitude, and a shameful abuse that should be corrected at the earliest moment. A desire to promote economy, and to secure the welfare of the multifarious interests depending upon a never failing supply of water (already jeopardized by the insecure character of the present machinery), should prompt early action in this matter. If by a more economical use of water one-third less than the amount now supplied could be dispensed with, it follows that the worn out machinery now in use would be relieved of one-third the labor it now performs, thus reducing in a corresponding degree the cost of fuel, wear and tear of machinery, &c.

* * *

EXPENSES, REPAIRS, ETC.

The appropriation for the past year did not suffice to pay the current expenses, owing in a measure to the expenses incurred in relaying pipe, a considerable portion of which was necessitated by changes in grades of streets. As before intimated, it has required great precaution and vigilance during the past year to keep up the machinery at the different works. Naturally, the experience of the past year excites apprehension in entering upon a new year with machinery which has caused considerable disquiet. Elsewhere the details of the repairs made will furnish you sufficient reason for the apprehension.

[Mr. Atkinson then gives in detail the breakages, damages, difficulties &c., of the year.]

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

Lower water works	$ 49,436 64
Upper water works	17,868 70
Forty-fifth street	12,403 61
Streets and cleaning reservoir	20,994 16
Plugs and South Side tax	4,607 10
Office and salaries	5,863 06
Total	$111,173 27

STATISTICS.

The tables appended show the amount of water delivered during the year 1874, the daily average of water furnished, and the average amount consumed by each person. Also, the estimated population supplied, the cost per 1,000 gallons, and the average cost per day to each individual. The estimated population supplied is placed at the outside limit, yet it will be seen that the average daily consumption per head is 157 gallons. This statement will not surprise the reflecting when they consider that much is consumed directly by manufactories and the multifarious business establishments of the city.

Here follow very interesting tables. The number of inhabitants supplied is put at 90,000, and the average number of gallons of per day water furnished is given at 14,168,875. The total number of gallons pumped during the year was 170,026,510. There were 3,665 feet of pipe laid, 3,580 feet raised and 11,948 feet lowered during the twelve months. The raising and lowering of pipes was rendered necessary by changes of grade of streets. Of flood-gates, 17 were put in, 9 repaired and boxes were renewed in 72. Of fire-plugs, 15 were put in, 25 renewed, 64 repaired and boxes on 44 were renewed.

The number of ferrules taken out and receipts therefor were as follows:

62 1 inch ferrules at 3-2	$217 00
97 ¾ inch ferrules at 3-2	339 50
228 ⅝ inch ferrules at 3-2	798 00
241 ½ inch ferrules at 3-2	843 50

The number of bushels of coal used at the different works during the year were as follows:

Lower works	487,963
Upper works	119,951
Forty-fifth street works	78,126

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

SECOND AVENUE.

Conference Yesterday As to the Line at Cross Street.

Members of the Second avenue Improvement Commission, a sub-committee of the Street Committee, City Attorney Bigelow, Engineer Dempster and a representative of the Connellsville Railroad met yesterday afternoon on Second avenue to consult as to what should or could be done with the throughfare at the railroad bridge crossing. The commissioners having the improvement in charge desire the railroad company to extend their bridge eastward about forty feet by which means the avenue may be made a uniform width of fifty feet. As it is now there can not, at the point where the bridge crosses diagonally, be allowed a width of more than fifteen feet. This would be entirely inadequate to accommodate the constant travel. It appears that the railroad company or its agents are not disposed to make the outlay that would be necessary to comply with the desire of the avenue commissioners. It is held, however, that they can be compelled to do so. It is probable that an ordinance will be prepared and submitted to the officers of the road.

The committees yesterday had ample opportunity to witness the difficulties of travel at and near the point where the improvement is to be made. Heavy wagons loaded with iron pass that way, and during the time expended examining the location more than half a dozen four horse teams were stuck in the mud and with difficulty extricated.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James A. Carothers, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen F. L. Seeley, Esq., as assignee, the selection was approved.

The election of S. M. Lafferty, of Pittsburgh, as assignee of Amos Belcher, bankrupt, of Allegheny City, was reported and approved.

Simmons & Co., *et al.*, creditors, vs. Thos. J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. The report of Register on sufficiency of number and amount of creditors approved and deposition of witness to acts of bankruptcy at this stage of the proceedings, and for the purposes of this case, is held to be sufficient and case ordered for trial at May term next.

The case of the United States vs. Dempsey & Watkins, charged before Commissioner McCandless with distilling without giving bond, was discontinued at the request of the Collector and by authority of the United States Attorney.

Solomon Trauerman having been elected assignee of Joseph M. Carson, bankrupt, of this city, the same was approved.

A. G. Minehart and Samuel H. Minehart, partners as A. G. Minehart & Sons, Brownsville, Pa., filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

George W. Holdship & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was made confirming the composition proceedings and making the same binding on all creditors.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Collier.

John Rose vs. Wm. Hesterman, action on a contract. Jury out.

F. M. and H. Brooke vs. John M. Mueller. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mathews vs. Pollock, *et al*; Beatty vs. Dickson, *et al*; McClintock *et al* vs. Arnsthal *et al*; Wallace vs. Carr; Ward, assignee vs. Patton Jr.; Hutchinson vs. Williams *et al*; Campbell *et al* vs. Heilbroner; McClure vs. Baum, Smith & Co.; Dorow vs. Bunton; Kountz vs. Meanor; Tobias vs. Bell *et al*; Kuntz vs. Boyer; Allen vs. Miller; Hazard Powder Co. vs. Byers *et al*; Megahan vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.; Stoughton *et al* vs. Hutchinson *et al*.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of N. B Lane vs. Barton & Keeny, the jury found for plaintiff for $591 32.

The case of D. L. Patterson for use of himself and others, vs. the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, is on trial. This is an action to recover $3,000 on an alleged verbal contract of insurance.

The case of Isaac Mills vs. John A. Jamison, an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Gay vs. Burton *et al*; Thompson vs. Fell; Patterson vs. Long; McGinniss vs. Altvater; Cochran vs. Sims; McClanahan *et al.* vs. Blackburn; Bonnett vs. King *et al.*; Miner vs. Gildenfenney; Marks vs. E. Edmundson *et al.*; Hoffer vs. Blaney *et al.*; Carroll *et al.* vs. Carothers.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

George W. Scott was tried for horse stealing, and receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Jacob Diebold was acquitted of assault, charged on oath of C. Morain.

In the case of Patrick Moran, charged with larceny, the jury is out.

John Tiets, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, is on trial.

THIS is an advertising age. Every man who is up to the times takes care that the world knows it. A trade candle is not hidden under a bushel, but placed upon a hill. Business is found to increase in direct ratio with the amount of money judiciously expended in letting the public know where you are and what you have got to sell.

OBITUARY.

Wm. K. Nimick.

The announcement of the death of William K. Nimick caused a feeling of profound sorrow in business circles, yesterday, and the entire community joined in expressions of regret at the loss of so worthy and estimable a citizen. Mr. Nimick was born in the First ward of this city, about half a century ago, and as his parents were in humble circumstances he had to make his own way in the world. His father kept a small grocery store, and maintained his family, three boys and four girls, as comfortably as his means would justify. The boys, however, could not find employment in the store, and early in life the deceased engaged as a clerk in the forwarding and commission house of Michael Allen & Co. He took to business naturally, and at twenty-five was a member of the firm. At the death of Mr. Allen, when the business of the firm had become very extensive, William K. and Alexander, his brother, formed a partnership, and carried on the business with marked success. In addition to the forwarding and commission trade, they engaged largely in pig metal, and prospered in this likewise. With capital increasing upon their hands, the brothers embarked in manufacturing enterprises, and were members of the firm of Nimick & Co., pig metal dealers, of Singer, Nimick & Co., of the steel works, Phillips, Nimick & Co., Sligo rolling mill, and Jacobus-Nimick Manufacturing Company. Mr. Nimick was also one of the original stockholders of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, now the First National Bank, and up to the time of his death, and for many years, was a director of that institution. He was a prominent stockholder and director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and assisted Colonel William Phillips in the extension of that railroad to Oil City. Really, if it had not been for the aid and encouragement of the deceased, and the financial assistance rendered by him, Colonel Phillips would have never undertaken the completion of that enterprise. He put several hundred thousand dollars into Col. Phillips' hand in behalf of that enterprise. The deceased was also a Director in the Real Estate bank, and a stockholder of other banks, insurance companies and other monied institutions. The deceased possessing a robust constitution, and being but little over fifty years of age, seemed likely to live to a ripe age; but a little over a year ago, he was afflicted with jaundice, and ever since he had been growing worse, from a complication of diseases involving the vital organs, the liver, kidneys and heart. Since October last he has been confined to his house, and expired on Sunday, at midnight, calmly and peacefully, at the family residence corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. Mr. Nimick married a daughter of Francis Bailey and had been a widower for eight or nine years. He leaves a family of three daughters and two sons. As a citizen, Mr. Nimick was enterprizing, progressive and patriotic; as a business man, he was prompt, sagacious, upright and honorable, and in his social relations he was kind, genial, generous and devoted. He was beloved by family and friends, and respected and honored by all who knew him.

WILLIAM M. M'CORD.

William M. McCord, of the firm of McCord & Co., Wood street, died Sunday afternoon, at the family residence, Sheffield street, Allegheny, after a lingering illness. The deceased was a son of John T. McCord, Esq., of Philadelphia, and for several years he had been a member of the firm above mentioned. He was a young man, and widely known in this community. He had been in failing health for some years, and died of consumption. The deceased was a gentleman of unexceptionable character and unobtrusive habits, and was endeared to a large circle of friends. His remains will be buried this afternoon at two o'clock.

CENTENNIAL TEA PARTIES.

What the Religious Papers Said of It.

The religious papers of last week had their say in regard to the late Centennial Tea Parties, pronouncing them highly successful. We make the following extracts:

The long-talked of Centennial Tea Party will be given in Library Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, under the auspices of the Centennial Committee. The entertainment each evening will be enlivened with music. At the thirteen tables, representing the original thirteen States, and the table representing the nation, all the delicacies of the season will be served up in the best style. The tea will be furnished by Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of the popular and reliable "Old Tea House," No. 20 Fifth avenue, which will give assurance to all that the finest tea in the country will be dispensed on that occasion, since Mr. Jenkins cannot be excelled in that line, or, for that matter, in any other articles in which he deals.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

The Centennial Tea Party, which took place at Library Hall, in this city, last week, in aid of the Centennial Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, was a great financial success. The merchants and other business men of the city were very liberal in aiding the ladies to make the affair so successful. We notice that the delicious "garden-grown tea" of the enterprising tea merchant, Mr. D. M. Jenkins, was awarded merited praise. This was the only tea used for drinking purposes, we believe, and with that thrown overboard from the ship Dartmouth, was donated by the gentlemen named.—*United Presbyterian.*

Mrs. Samuel Jones, of this city, was placed in charge of the ladies' branch of the Centennial, who afterward associated a large body of lady managers in the work of preparing and conducting a series of Centennial Tea Parties, which took place last week at Library Hall, with great *eclat*, and successful in every respect. Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of the popular and reliable "Old Tea House," No. 20 Fifth avenue, undertook a "big" contract, agreeing to supply all the tea that was needed for the different tables, and he performed his part cheerfully and well, furnishing the most costly "Garden-grown" Tea, said to be the finest in the country, and the way people sipped the nectar, and the universal praises awarded him, gave abundant evidence of its truth. His contribution must have amounted to hundreds of dollars, and his liberality deserves to be remembered by a generous public patronage.—*Methodist Christian Advocate.*

Pittsburgh has had her Centennial Tea Party, and probably the most brilliant affair ever had in the city. An elegant repast was furnished the visitors, and since there is now no duty on tea as in '76, this delicious beverage was freely indulged in; and was delicious, being made from Garden-grown Young Hyson, presented by the popular grocer, D. M. Jenkins, No. 20 Fifth avenue, for the occasion; and, by-the-way, this "Old Tea House" is one of the institutions of the city. The quality of his goods are all like the tea, and of that the persons who attended the Centennial can testify. The receipts of the Tea Party were over $8,000, with which it is proposed to buy Centennial stock. The success of the enterprise is, no doubt, largely due to the interest and liberality of Mr. Jenkins.—*Baptist Witness.*

Row at a Colored Ball.

About half-past one o'clock this morning Officer Harris, the colored turnkey at the Central Station, brought into the station a colored prisoner named Charles Allen whom he charged with fighting at a ball at a house on Fifth avenue, near Chatham street. Shortly afterward another officer brought in a colored woman named Tiney Moore, on the charge of disorderly conduct. It seems Turnkey Harris was on duty at the ball, when a row occurred in which Allen was an active participant. Harris arrested him, and Miss Moore interfered and attempted to rescue the prisoner.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny Water Committee, Park Commission, and Printing Committee meet this evening.

NEARLY all the iron mills have resumed operations, and before the end of this week not one will be idle.

GENERAL SHERMAN passed through the city yesterday, *en route* from New York to St. Louis.

FOR abusing his family, Louis Ulrich was yesterday sent sixty days to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips.

LAST evening an old man named Sweeney fell in a fit at the outer depot, in Allegheny. He was conveyed to his home, on Robinson street, First ward.

"PUNCH" LONG, who was recently arrested in this city on a charge of larceny, was yesterday taken to Cincinnati. Long, it appears, recently escaped from the Workhouse in Porkopolis.

JOHN NELSON, who made a ferocious attack on Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, the other day, was yesterday retired by Mayor Phillips. He will put in twenty days in the manufacture of lead kegs.

OFFICER J. L. GETTY, of Braddocks, yesterday arrested two conductors and two engineers of the Connellsville Railroad, for violation of a borough ordinance. They gave bail for a hearing.

JOHN MURDOCK JR., and wife leave the city this morning, for New York, and will sail for Europe, on Saturday, in the steamer Egypt. The best wishes of hosts of friends and acquaintances will go with them.

LIEUTENANT DENNY, who was recently elected First Lieutenant of Company G, Duquesne Greys, has received his commission, as has also H. D. McKnight, who was elected Second Lieutenant of the same company.

THE Temperance Alliance will meet this afternoon, and in the evening a mass meeting of the friends of temperance will be held, at which will be discussed "The Relations and Duties of Employers and Employed."

THE grand spelling match between Pittsburgh and Allegheny takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents, the proceeds to go to the Relief Societies of both cities.

FIVE charges of illegal liquor selling have been entered against Frank Metz, a saloon keeper in the Seventh ward, Allegheny. C. G. Hinds and A. W. Black are the prosecutors. Metz gave bail for his appearance at court.

BYERS, MCCULLOUGH & CO., have rented McKnight, Duncan & Co.'s mill, of this city, and will put it in operation at once, in addition to running their own mill. There is no truth in the statement that they have rented Wharton Brothers mill.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: A Pittsburgh policemen has been suspended for five days because he smoked while on duty, the Mayor seeming to take no account of the fact that he didn't set his bed on fire, as a careless watchman might have done.

THE managers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad annually give a first and second premium to the engineers who run their engines at the least expense to the company. John Simmons and John Taylor have just taken these premiums—Simmons, $75; Taylor, $25.

YESTERDAY Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, issued warrants for the arrest of William Fornaft and Nicholas Shearer, who are charged on oath of Catharine Sheaffert with poisoning domestic animals. The lady lost two dogs by poison, alleged to have been placed on her premises by the accused.

Two of the men implicated in the riot on Adams street, Allegheny, one night last week, were arrested yesterday, and will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this evening. Dilworth, who was shot by one of the police officers, has not since been heard of. The names of the men now under arrest are Clark and Quinn.

AN ALLEGHENIAN went to bed the other night, after attending a convivial party. During the night he conceived the notion that he needed fresh air, and attempted to open the window. Failing in this, he broke out two panes of glass. Next morning he was astonished to find the window unbroken, and his bookcase badly damaged.

PRICE INGRAM, of Harrisburg, who, in 1871, was convicted in the United States District Court of perjury, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was yesterday released by reason of a pardon. His offense was falsely swearing before the United States Commissioner at Williamsport that he was a brother of John Menges, the notorious counterfeiter, and that he was possessed of a large amount of property, in order to become bail for that worthy.

The Demand on Tiegel.

Although winter seems to linger rather longingly in the lap of spring the demand for seasonable suits still continues at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, as gentlemen are satisfied that this weather cannot continue long. Mr. Tiegel has a fine stock of goods selected expressly for this market, which he is now manufacturing in first-class style. His prices are moderate and all fits are warranted. Gentlemen should call at once and leave their measures in order to procure their suits in season for the approaching warm weather.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS.

A DESPERATE ROBBER.

Arrest of Swords on a Charge of Highway Robbery—He Stoutly Resists the Officer, and only Succumbs after Two Shots are Fired at Him.

About ten o'clock last night the report of a pistol was heard in the Allegheny Diamond, succeeded by the sound of footsteps on the sidewalk, as of persons running rapidly. In a few minutes the cause of the unusual proceedings become apparent. Officer Jerry Smith appeared in the lock-up with a prisoner, the latter covered with blood from a wound on the back part of his head. Officer Smith stated that the name of his prisoner was Alex. Swords (a person well known in police annals as a desperate character, who has served two or more sentences in the Workhouse for robbery and other crimes), and that he had arrested him on a warrant issued by the Mayor, an information having been made against him for highway robbery. He is charged, it appears, with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Crawford, the Butler county farmer, for the "garroting" of whom "Cockey" Ward is now in jail awaiting a hearing.

Information was received at the Mayor's office at the time Ward was arrested, to the effect that Swords was the man who assisted in the robbery of Crawford, and the police have been looking for him ever since. Last night, a few minutes before ten o'clock, Officer Smith saw the accused in front of the La Belle saloon, in South Diamond. He took him in custody, and the prisoner demanded his authority for making the arrest, to which the officer replied that the prisoner was wanted for highway robbery. As soon as he heard what the charge was Swords broke loose and ran across Federal street and around the Diamond scales, but was induced to stop by an ounce of lead from the officer's revolver, which, it is thought, "whistled" in close proximity to the fugitive's ear. He was recaptured, and went along quiety enough until they came out onto Ohio street, where Swords again got loose, this time running rapidly along North Diamond toward Arch street. Another leaden messenger was sent after him, but he continued his flight, running down Arch street, closely pursued by the officer. After he had gone along the latter street a distance of two hundred feet the fugitive fell down, and before he could regain his feet he was again in the clutches of the officer. Now he made a most vigorous, desperate resistance, and was only subdued by a smart rap on the head with the mace. He was finally lodged in the lock-up, where, when the officers were searching him, he again showed fight, and it required the united strength of three men to manage him.

It is said that Swords made savage threats against Mr. Wolfendale, the foreman of the jury which convicted young Murray of murder last Saturday. This little matter will be brought up against him when he comes before the court.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Mr. Garrett and the Wilmington Road—Vanderbilt Cutting Freight Rates.

It seems probable that the war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads will widen until all the giants of the rail are brought by the ears. According to the *American*, there is trouble now between the Baltimore and Ohio road and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road; the cause being that the latter corporation has persistently refused to pro-rate with the former in the cut rates on western freight and passengers. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company claim to be entirely neutral in the present fight, and do not propose to suffer any pecuniary loss if they can possibly help it. The quarrel has been intensified by the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Company in forwarding the bulk of their western freight from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and *vice versa*, by Shriver's line of steamers. The *American* says of the matter:

"Whether the bad feeling engendered by the disruption of the freight arrangements will eventually lead the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company to refuse to carry Baltimore and Ohio passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia remains to be seen. This result is thought by some railroad men to be possible, if not probable, but its attainment would involve great monetary loss to both companies. Were it not for the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road would not be enabled to carry any Western passengers or freight, and at the same time the road between Philadelphia and Baltimore is a most valuable outlet to the Baltimore and Ohio. One Baltimore and Ohio official is of the opinion that the only remedy is for his company to build a road of their own between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that it is only a question of time as to when President Garrett will do this."

VANDERBILT CUTTING RATES.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

In the conflict of railroad corporations each side desires to have it understood that the struggle is in earnest, and will be carried through to the bitter end. Thus far a bold front is kept up all round. According to one report, Commodore Vanderbilt, now that he has his four tracks laid to Buffalo, has made up his mind to carry grain at such prices as will effectually kill the business of the canals, when he hopes to secure the entire grain-carrying monopoly. Report says further that none of the railroads are making their running expenses now, and that special freights, known as third class, will be carried this summer at the lowest prices ever heard of—fifteen cents by rail and lake, and twenty to twenty-five cents by all rail to Chicago.

The spring schedule of freight rates, fixed by the near opening of canal navigation, went into effect on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad last Monday. The through local freight tariff between New York, East Albany and Albany or Troy, is classified as follows: First class, 30 cents; second class 15 cents; third class, 12 cents, and fourth class, 10 cents.

Allegheny Death Rate.

The Health Officer reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending last Saturday at 15. The causes of death were as follows: Railroad accident, 2; old age, 1; acute enteritis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; valvular disease of heart, 1; acute hydrocephalus, 1; unknown, 2; cholera infantum, 1; still born, 3; meningitis, 1; phthisis pulminotis, 1. Under one year, 6; from one to two, 1; from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from forty to fifty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 2. Males 9; females, 6.

MARBLE AND GRANITE.

Fine Work Turned Out at the Allegheny Steam Marble Works.

Among the many manufacturing establishments that have grown up and flourished in this great industrial center, the Allegheny Steam Marble Works located at Nos. 65, 67 and 69, Anderson street, Allegheny, of which Mr. A. Beggs is proprietor, is especially noteworthy. The enterprising founder of this concern has during the many years in which he has carried it on brought to bear on his business ample capital, large experience, unsurpassed skill, indomitable industry and a fine reputation for integrity and fair dealing. His establishment is recognized as one of the finest in the country, East or West. Marble mantels of exquisite design and perfect finish, plain and ornamental, of Spanish, Italian, Egyptian and other marbles, are among the daily sales and always on exhibition at the works. The Brandon statuary are the finest mantels made, and several beautiful designs can be seen by the visitor. As none other than genuine marble mantels are exposed for sale by Mr. Beggs, no fear need be entertained that imposition will be practised upon the buyer with worthless imitations artificially colored, which will fade or scale off by exposure to the heat. It is always policy to buy the best, and any of our readers who have occasion to buy a mantel or acquaint themselves with the facts, will find that marble is infinitely superior to any imitation mantels before the public. The granite work which is turned out in large quantities is excellent in quality and finish, and the material used is warranted to be the genuine article from the quarries of Scotland, which far surpasses any to be found in this country.

Mr. Beggs also makes a specialty of fine monumental work and many of the most elegant head-stones and monuments in Western Pennsylvania are from this establishment. Parties desirous of paying the last tribute to departed friends, should call and examine his designs and specimens of workmanship. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and estimates furnished upon application.

We Take Pleasure

in calling attention to Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, a preparation for the cure of Rheumatism, that has performed and is still performing some of the most miraculous cures on record. Manufactured in the National Capital, hundreds of citizens, including high government officials, and officers of the army and navy have found permanent relief by its use. The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, has used it, as he says in a certificate, "with decided benefit." It is said to be the greatest remedy for the cure of all kinds of Rheumatism (no matter of how long standing or how aggravated) ever brought before the American public. A number of our citizens have used it, and all agree in recommending it as an efficient remedy.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder, and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens county, Ohio:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELLA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind.:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMILTON, Odell, Ill.:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines. TTHS&*

For Sale.

A lot on Western avenue, near Allegheny avenue, and having a front on the former thoroughfare of forty-nine feet seven inches. This is one of the most elligible building sites in the two cities, the location being an uncommonly desirable one, and the surroundings attractive in the extreme. For terms, &c., apply either in person or by letter at 254 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulent and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Celebration of Lexington and Concord.

The Little Towns Choked with People.

Inadequate Railroad Accommodations.

THE WEATHER TOO COLD FOR COMFORT.

Orations, Speeches and Poems Delivered to Empty Benches.

Description of the Festivities from Daybreak to Midnight.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

Lexington.

LEXINGTON, April 19.—The population of Lexington is 2,200 souls, and it is estimated that there are already 10,000 people here. The train leaving Boston at 9:29 A. M., took seventeen cars loaded full, and three thousand people were at the depot awaiting transportation, while hundreds, at stations all along the route, were unable to get on board.

With the mercury at twenty, a cloudless sky ushered in the nineteenth of April, the anniversary of that glorious day for America one hundred years ago. At five o'clock the old town was instinct with life and bustle, and the ringing of bells and booming of cannon were heard. Imagination readily recurred to the distant past, when the embattled farmers stood upon the green, resolved if there must be war it should begin here. Long before day well-filled carriages and wagons, and pedestrians, began pouring into town. Booths and extemporized restaurants went up on every corner. At nine A. M. the whole town was alive with bustling humanity. Flags and streamers fluttering from every house, presented a most cheery and inspiring aspect. The arrangements in every particular were most complete. The monster tent in which is to be served the grand Centennial dinner, presents a striking appearance and is the most perfectly arranged and liberally supplied ever seen on a public occasion. It is four hundred and ten feet long and seventy feet wide, with a central wing one hundred and fifty feet long, and plates for 3,740 persons. Every seat had been disposed of this morning, and the most exorbitant prices were asked and offers made by those who had and those who had not tickets. The main tent, in which the oration, unveiling of statues, etc., takes place, is provided with seats for 4,000, every one of which is secured.

The first train from Boston came crowded, and from all adjoining towns hundreds are swarming to the scene.

The genial rays of the April sun are falling fast, bringing the temperature to the point of enjoyment, and everything betokens a splendid day and a gloriously successful affair at Lexington.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, April 19.—There are from forty to fifty thousand people here, and it is impossible to go any where. Promptly at ten the ceremonies in the tent began, the immense pavilion being crowded to overflowing, thousands surging about the entrance unable to gain admission. A raw, cold wind has prevailed from the east since nine, rendering it extremely uncomfortable and testing the patriotic enthusiasm in the vast multitude to the very utmost. At ten the Superintendent of the Lowell road telegraphed to Boston to sell no more tickets to Concord, the single track being so blocked up with the immense trains that it was impossible to transport them beyond this point. To this fact Lexington is indebted for several thousands who were compelled to remain here from want of transportation. President Grant will arrive at the battle-ground on his way from Concord by carriage, at two P. M. He will here meet the head of the procession, which countermarches and passes in review, after which it will be dismissed and all go for dinner. The procession will undoubtedly be large. Some of the military companies announced are not here, but several not expected are here.

THE EXERCISES IN THE TENT

on the common embraced an opening address by Thomas M. Stetson, President of the Day, prayer by Rev. Mr. Westcott, hymns by the Boylston Club and the unveiling of statues by Hon. Charles Hudson. Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., delivered the oration. A benediction and military music brought the tent exercises to a finale.

THE PROCESSION

was immediately formed and followed out the line of route as previously arranged. The President and numerous celebrities failed to put in an appearance until the afternoon, the majority of them devoting the morning to Concord. In point of numbers, however, the procession was even in excess of the most sanguine expectations, extending a distance of between two and three miles. Owing to the non-arrival of the President and party from Concord, who were to review the troops, a delay of over an hour was caused and the immense throng of spectators, as well as the thousands in the procession, were subjected to a biting, piercing east wind, anything but conducive to patriotism. At length, about two P. M., the march was resumed, and passing in review before the President and suite, the procession was dismissed and a grand raid was made upon

THE MAMMOTH DINNER TENT.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the procession disbanded, the tent was not thrown open to ticketholders until three P. M., and even then so dense was the crowd surrounding it on all sides that all those entitled to admission did not succeed in effecting an entrance before four o'clock. The programme contemplated thirty-four regular toasts, but the lateness of the hour and the very chilly weather necessitated a serious curtailment. The tables assigned to the President and other distinguished guests, including members of the Cabinet, Generals Banks Burnside, Benham, Governor Gaston and staff and others, to the number of about one hundred, were ranged along the side of the tent, upon a raised dais. Hon. Thomas Merriam Stetson, President of the occasion, occupied a seat in the center and announced, in a brief speech, the expected literary banquet.

THE TOASTS

as given were: "The President of the United States"—responded to by His Excellency.

"The dead of Lexington"—responded to by General Banks.

"The Orator of the Day"—Richard H. Dana, Jr.

"The State of South Carolina: never will Massachusetts forget the proud response of South Carolina the very night she heard the war note from Lexington; Governor Chamberlin may veto everything he wishes, but he must not veto our earnest respect for a voice from the Palmetto State to the Pine"—Governor Chamberlin, who responded, was received with much applause, as were also his sentiments of earnest desire for the complete and early restoration of true fraternal feelings between the two great Commonwealths.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts"—Governor Gaston believed that on the 19th of April, and on the historic grounds of Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts needed none to speak for her.

"England and the United States"—No regular response was given to this toast, but, in lieu, a letter was read from the ex-Premier of England, Mr. Gladstone, as follows:

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 5, 1875.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington, in commemoration of the attainment of the independence by the United States of America. The circumstances of the war which yielded that result, the principles it illustrates and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians, in the struggle, have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves. On account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seemed to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of especial study. With these views, I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present admirable communications, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me; even independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of very urgent occupations which I am not at liberty to put aside; but I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt, that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion. In a retrospective view of the eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors, whose struggle to maintain the unity of the British Empire is one that must, I think, after the late great war of the North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. We can hardly be expected to rate very highly the motives of those other powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed toward accelerating—if not, indeed, towards determining—the issue of the war. Yet, for one, I can most truly say that, whatever the motives and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit by releasing us from efforts, the continuation of which would have been an unmixed evil. As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of American citizens themselves, and can rejoice no less heartily that in the counsels of Providence they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficial to the world. The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth and population, enterprise and power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried, as we shall, at the bar of history, but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men, not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities and burdens which their greatness imposes on them. No one desires more fervently than I do, that they may be enabled to realize the highest hopes and anticipations that belong to their great position in the family of man. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The Bench and Bar"—Responded to by Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts.

"The Colleges and Universities"—To which Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Maine and President of Bowdoin College, responded.

"The Commerce of the United States"—Response by Elliott C. Cowden, of New York.

"The North and South"—In response to the complimentary call of the President, General Wm. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, made a speech. Referring to Southern soldiers, he said, in conclusion: "As an American I am as proud of the men who charged so bravely with Pickett's division on our own lines at Gettysburg, as I am of the men who bravely met and repulsed them there. Men cannot always choose the right cause, but when having chosen that which their conscience dictated, they are ready to die for it if they justify not their cause, they at least ennoble themselves; and the men who for conscience's sake, fought against their Government at Gettysburg, ought easily to be forgiven by sons of the men who, for conscience's sake, fought against their Government at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Oh! sir, as Massachusetts was first in war, so let her be first in peace, and she shall forever be first in the hearts of her countrymen."

"Our Sister Town, Concord"—The President read a letter of greeting signed by Judge E. R. Hoar and delivered by President Grant.

"Women of the Revolution"—Responded to by Edward Everett Hall.

RUSH FOR THE CARS.

It was now past six o'clock P. M., and the shivering audience was reduced to a few hundreds, who quickly hurried to the nearest warmth and shelter. Having but a single track, the Boston and Lowell Railroad, with the most skillful management, found its resources wholly inadequate to transport the immense numbers of people who were eager to leave the scene. Between three o'clock P. M. and seven o'clock, 120 cars, crowded to their utmost capacity, had passed over the road to Boston, and yet at that hour above 20,000 men, women and children were anxiously jostling each other in and around the depot. Finally, at about nine o'clock, P. M., a train of forty cars, with three engines, was started, and at 10:50 P. M. reaced Boston. Many of the military companies built camp fires along the track and in the fields, and the sight of the glistening bayonets and the sound of the song and jest recalled the scenes of a few years since most vividly.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

At eight P. M. a promenade concert and ball was inaugurated in the grand tent, which was brilliantly illuminated and with its gay decorations and moving throng presented an enlivening appearance. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and at this hour dancing is still in progress. The attendance at the celebration far exceeded, in point of numbers, any possible expectations. The Lowell Railroad officials estimate the transportation of one hundred thousand souls over their road to and from Lexington and Concord during the day.

Concord.

CONCORD, April 19.—To-day the old town resounded from end to end with music and the reverberating echoes of patriotic cannon, beginning with a salute of one hundred guns at sunrise, one for each year of American liberty. The day opened cold and clear; the sun shone with an added brilliancy. People were early abroad, and the streets were bright with gay uniforms and the flags that overspread them for miles. The town truly presented a gala appearance. Many of the houses were most handsomely decorated. The local company marched to the Fitchburg depot at half-past seven A. M. to receive those military organizations that came by the early trains. People poured in by every conceivable avenue, and the town was soon full.

THE PROCESSION

started about 10:30 o'clock and was about two miles long, about 6,000 people participating. The procession passed down Main street to the Square, and thence over the historic road to the battle-ground, where French's monument of a minute man was unveiled amid the firing of guns. The procession was magnificently brilliant and was in five divisions.

The first contained the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, as an escort to all the committees on monument and day; the Independent corps of cadets and Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, and staff. Then came the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and members of the Council, State officers, Sheriff of Middlesex, judges of Supreme Judicial Court, judges of Superior, Probate and other courts, the Newburyport Veteran Association, the President of the Senate of Massachusetts, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

In the second division came the United States Marine Band and the Concord Artillery, as an escort to the President of the United States. General Grant was accompanied by Vice President Wilson, Secretary Fish and General Babcock. Besides, there were Secretaries Belknap and Delano, ex-Secretary Richardson, Postmaster General Jewell, Senators Dawes and Boutwell, General Bernham, Commodore Nichols, Representatives Burleigh and O'Neill, of Maine, Hoar, of Massachusetts, and others. Then came United States judges.

In the third division appeared Governors Dingley, of Maine, Weston, of New Hampshire, Peck, of Vermont, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, accompanied by the Portland Mechanic Blues; the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, New Hampshire; the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Connecticut; the Providence Light Infantry Veteran Association; General Burnside and the Ransom Guard, of St. Albans, Vermont.

In other divisions were the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Dean and Faculty of Harvard College, the Committee of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Council of the Massachusetts Historic Society, representatives of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; official delegations from Acton, Bedford, Billerica, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lincoln, Littleton, Stowe, Sunbury, Westford, Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Boston, Baxbon, Brookline, Burlington, Concord, Cambridge, Charlestown, Danvers, Dedham, Everett, Framingham, Lexington, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Peabody, Pepperell, Reading, Roxbury, Salem, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Winchester and Woburn, with the Acton Minute Men as an escort; posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, American brass band of Providence, citizens of Concord, citizens of other cities and towns.

EXERCISES IN THE TENT.

On arriving at the grand tent, the President and other distinguished guests entered, and an address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson. A poem was contributed by James Russell Lowell, and an oration by George William Curtis. Before the oration was concluded, the chilliest of winds began to blow, and during the extended remarks of Mr. Curtis a large portion of his audience dispersed, while the music of many bands disputed with him for the people's attention. All the settees gave way under the great pressure. The President left before the oration was concluded, and was driven, at his own request, in a private carriage to Lexington, Governor Gaston and staff going by the train.

AT DINNER.

By the time the people had crushed into the dinner tent, a little before two o'clock, the day was excessively cold, with snow falling occasionally. Judge E. R. Hoar was President of the Day and was seated at the side of the great tent. On his right were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. Grindall Raynolds, Chaplain of the Day, and General Hawley, of Connecticut. On his left were George William Curtis, the orator of the occasion, Speaker Blaine and Senator Boutwell. The Governors of New England States occupied tables near by, with their staffs.

THE TOASTS.

After dinner was disposed of, Judge Hoar made an address and gave as the first regular toast, "The Nineteenth of April, 1775." In the absence of the President, Speaker Blaine responded in a patriotic speech. "Paul Revere's Ride" was toasted, and a grandson of Revere was called out. Senator Boutwell responded to a toast, and was followed by Governors Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Peck, of Vermont, and Dingley, of Maine. George William Curtis responded for Rhode Island, and General Hawley for Connecticut. Judge Hoar made an address, and, to close, read a letter from Frederick Douglass, which breathed the true spirit of the occasion. This brought the exercises to a close. During the delivery of the speeches the day gradually grew colder, and the people slowly deserted the pavilion until, by the end of the after-dinner ceremonies, there were not one hundred people present. During the afternoon all the visiting military companies departed, so as to reach home early to-morrow, and by six o'clock the village had assumed somewhat a deserted appearance when compared with the thirty thousand within its limits at noon. The crushing and crowding at the cars was simply indescribable.

IN THE EVENING

a grand ball was given in Agricultural Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The President and some of his party made their appearance about half-past ten and were the center of attraction. The scene was a very brilliant one. A supper was served at midnight and the great day, with its crowd and wealth of ceremony, was over.

Celebrations at Other Places.

BOSTON, April 19.—At Acton, Massachusetts, guns were fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset, in celebration of the Centennial. The monument erected to the memory of Davis, Hayward and Hosmer, who fell in the Concord fight, was appropriately decorated. Dr. G. B. Loring delivered an address in the evening, and a ball closed the events of the day.

Arlington was decorated with flags and mottoes, and salutes were fired and bells rung.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, a salute of one hundred guns was fired.

Many of the adjoining towns made extraordinary displays of bunting. The day was one of universal celebration throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The flags on City Hall, the newspaper offices, the hotels and the greater number of large business houses down town, were at full mast to-day, in honor of Lexington and Concord. One hundred guns were fired at Syracuse in honor of the day.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 19.—The day is being celebrated here by the Worcester Light Infantry, whose active members received and entertained the survivors of the company of 1861, who marched with the Massachusetts Sixth regiment through Baltimore. The survivors of Company K, of Boston, and Company L, of Stoneham, of the same regiment, were also guests. During the parade the graves of Col. Timothy Bigelow, who commanded the Worcester minute men who set out for Concord one hundred years ago at the news of the fight, and Major Harrison W. Pratt, who commanded the infantry on its march through Baltimore, were decorated. The afternoon was occupied by a dinner at the Lincoln House. This evening the infantry give a grand ball at Mechanics' Hall in honor of the guests.

National Bank Notes Stolen and the Signatures Forged to Them.

The President of the National Hide and Leather bank of Boston gave notice a few days ago to the Treasury Department that certain notes of his bank, of the denominations of ten and twenty dollars, had been stolen from the bank after being signed by him, but before being signed by the cashier. The numbers of the notes were as follows: Department numbers (on the upper right hand corner) D. 22,900 to 22,953, and bank numbers (on the lower left hand corner) 11,919 to 11,972. Several of these notes have recently been presented at the redemption agency of the Treasury and rejected, but instead of being signed by the President of the bank as supposed, both of the signatures are fictitious. The names of the officers of the bank are George N. Jones, Cashier, and George Ripley, President. The names upon the stolen notes are P. J. Smith, Cashier, and E. A. Bates, President. It is supposed that the thieves signed these notes with ficticious names, for the purpose of avoiding the penalties of forgery.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES

CINCINNATI, April 19.—River 21 feet 2 inches and rising slowly. Arrived—besides regular packets—Shannon, Nashville; Menneola, Memphis; Mameluke, Arkansas river; Hudson Wheeling. Departed—Wildwood, Maysville; Ohio No. 4, Pomeroy and regular packets. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—River fell 1 foot. Weather cloudy and warm. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Gov. Allen and barges and Louisville, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Capitol City, Vicksburg.

CAIRO, April 19.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—Andy Baum, Memphis; Julia St. Louis. River 29 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 72.

Attractions and Bargains.

One of the most attractive assortments of clothing and gents' furnishing goods ever placed on exhibition in these parts can now be seen at the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block. The stock is immense and includes all the latest and most fashionable garments for men's and boys' wear. The goods are equal in every respect to custom made and are offered at prices that will astonish those who have heretofore been paying the exorbitant ones elsewhere prevailing. The assortment of spring overcoats is particularly fine and the prices the lowest that were ever offered hereabouts.

DIED:

McCORD—On Sabbath afternoon, April 18th, WM. M. McCORD, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 40 Sheffield street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

NIMICK—On Monday morning, April 19th, 1875, WILLIAM K. NIMICK.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 102 Penn avenue, corner Fourth street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

1875. SPRING. 1875.
SIGN OF BIG PITCHER,
41 WOOD STREET, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
T. F. BAILEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
CHINA AND QUEENSWARE,
Glassware, Lamp Burners, Cheny Chandeliers and Brackets.
TO THE SPRING TRADE.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN IMPORTED QUEENSWARE, in Crates of Best White Granite and White Granite Common Assorted, to suit the Trade. Also, to Repack to suit purchasers, which we offer VERY LOW TO CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME CUSTOMERS.

We are prepared to take orders for AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE, COMMON YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE, at Manufacturers' List and Discounts.

MILLINERY
STRAW GOODS
PORTER DONALDSON & CO

Porter, Donaldson & Co.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY!
All the Novelties Received as Soon as Imported
Goods Sold at the Lowest Eastern Prices.
Corner Fifth Avenue and Liberty Sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

235 LIBERTY ST. BISSELL & CO. 242 PENN ST.
PITTSBURGH PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH ELEVATED DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGES
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.
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